

Syria and Iran Promote Rebellion Among Lebanese Shiites

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

BAALBEK, Lebanon — The road into this bustling Bekaa Valley market town, the center today of Lebanon's Islamic militants, is adorned with huge wall paintings of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini overlooking the Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem.

Inscriptions hang from telephone poles and buildings: "Death to America," "Israel must be wiped out of existence under the banner of Islam," "Martyrdom is the aim and hope of God's worshippers," "Our revolution is Islamic before being Iranian and it is the revolution of the oppressed all over the world."

Such are the first signs of the presence of Iranian Revolutionary Guards and Lebanese Shiite Muslim fundamentalists who have broken away from the mainstream Amal movement to set up their own groups, Islamic Amal and Hezbollah, under the Syrian umbrella and with Iranian political, financial and military support.

Once best known for its well-preserved Roman ruins and brisk business in hashish, Baalbek has become, according to Lebanese and Western analysts, the main staging ground for Iranian-Syrian terrorist activities in Lebanon and the spread of Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution.

At the Imam Muntazar School just east of the city, Iranian Revolutionary Guards carry out their missionary work, indoctrinating Lebanese Shiites in the spiritual and political teachings of Ayatollah Khomeini. Here in Baalbek, 45 miles (70 kilometers) northeast of Beirut, a deadly political game is being played out: Syria is trying to re-establish its political hegemony over Lebanon, and Iran is trying to spread militant Islam throughout the Arab world.

The Syrians, according to Lebanese and Western analysts, are using Iran's Hezbollah and their Lebanese counterparts for terrorism to cow the Lebanese

government into submission and chase out its Western allies.

The Iranians are reportedly using the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley as a springboard for their own policies in Lebanon, where one million Shiites live. Iran and its Lebanese allies are waging a battle with the relatively moderate leadership of the mainstream Amal for the shifting allegiances of those Shiites.

Amal, under the leadership of Nabih Berri, is at odds with Iran, having supported the Mujahideen opposition in the Iranian power struggle, and is at political war with the militant clergymen of Hezbollah and the Iranian-backed Islamic Amal, led by Hussein Mussavi.

Some analysts say Syria is cynically making use of Islamic extremists, both Iranian and Lebanese. Syria, they predict, will disband them or put them under wraps as soon as it no longer needs them or decides they present a danger to Syrian influence in Lebanon. These analysts see the Syrian-Iranian alliance as unnatural and fragile, based primarily on a common enemy, Saddam Hussein in Iraq, as well as opposition to U.S. policies and presence in the region.

Since the start of the Iran-Iraq war more than three years ago, Syria has openly sided with Iran and is the only Arab state other than Libya to do so. Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad, has long been a bitter foe of Mr. Hussein.

"If Iraq was not there as a common enemy, there would be no reason for the alliance," a Western European diplomat said. "Without Iraq, Iran would become a potential enemy of Syria."

The origins of the cooperation among Syria, Iran and Lebanon's Islamic militants go back to the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Within a week of the invasion, Iran sent 150 Revolutionary Guards to Damascus, then to Baalbek to help the Palestinians against the Israeli Army.

The invasion provoked a split in the Amal leader-

ship over whether Mr. Berri should sit on the emergency National Salvation Council, a coalition of Lebanese leaders set up to deal with the crisis. The council met just twice before collapsing.

Mr. Mussavi, a fervent proponent of Ayatollah Khomeini's militant line, was then the top Amal military commander. He opposed Mr. Berri's participation, then resigned and came to Baalbek to set up the opposition Islamic Amal.

Analysts now say the first Syrian-Mussavi action may have been the kidnapping of David Dodge, the acting president of the American University in Beirut, on July 19, 1982.

He was seized by presumed Iranian agents, possibly Mr. Mussavi's, to bargain for the release of an Iranian diplomat who had been kidnapped two weeks earlier.

Mr. Dodge, freed in July, has never said what happened to him. But it is known that he was spirited out of Lebanon through the Bekaa Valley and taken to Iran by way of Damascus. President Assad and his brother, Rifat, later were intermediaries in securing his release.

To many observers, there seems to be a route used by Islamic militants and terrorists of both countries leading from the Iranian holy city of Qom into the southern suburbs of Beirut.

According to Lebanese and Western diplomatic sources, the Iranians have trained 300 to 350 Lebanese Shiite volunteers at a camp north of Qom.

There is evidence that Islamic extremists were beginning to infiltrate the southern suburbs of Beirut as long ago as February and March 1983, when there was a spate of attacks on French and Italian patrols of the multinational force. But it was only in August that the militants appeared in large numbers, participating in the Amal militia's attempt to storm West Beirut.

The main instrument for carrying out Syrian and Iranian designs in Lebanon has until recently been Mr. Mussavi's Islamic Amal.

But both Amal and Hezbollah sources say the Iranians, disappointed by Mr. Mussavi's ability to rally much support among Bekaa Valley Shiites, turned instead to Shiite militias to lead the movement in Iranian-style revolutionary tactics.

Not much is known about the Hezbollah movement except that it is closely tied to Iran and patterned on the Iranian revolution. According to Sayyed Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, its leader, Hezbollah was founded less than a year ago and set up expressly to overcome "all the traditional problems that come with organization."

Amal sources say Mr. Fadlallah also heads the Lebanese branch of Al Dawaa, the Iraqi Shiite opposition party, and is very close to the Iranian Embassy in Beirut.

Al Dawaa, according to Arab and Western sources, is believed to have had a role in the Oct. 23 suicide bomb attacks on the U.S. and French military compounds in Beirut.

In an interview, however, Mr. Fadlallah denied having anything to do with Al Dawaa or the bombings and said he had been preaching moderation and restraint.

Both Mr. Fadlallah and Amal officials say Mr. Mussavi's Islamic Amal has largely dissolved itself and joined Hezbollah. Mr. Mussavi, in an interview with the pro-Libyan Ash-Shiraa magazine Nov. 29, said that was the case.

Analysts, however, think Mr. Mussavi heads an action wing of Hezbollah and its main instrument for terrorism.

It is not clear whether Mr. Mussavi is the mastermind behind the group known as Islamic Jihad that has claimed responsibility for numerous bombings, including the U.S. Embassy in Beirut in April, the U.S. Marine compound at the airport in October and the U.S. and French embassies and four other targets in Kuwait on Dec. 12.

WORLD BRIEFS

EC Leader Warns of Budget Shortfall

BRUSSELS (AP) — The president of the European Community Commission predicted Monday that the EC budget would be 1.6 billion European currency units (\$1.3 billion) short this year unless changes in farm programs were adopted.

Gaston Thorn made the prediction in an address at the first meeting this year of the 10 EC agriculture ministers, a spokesman said. There was no immediate reaction from ministers, whose two-day meeting is expected to set a procedure for dealing with the issues.

Mr. Thorn and other EC executives have been warning for months that the trade bloc will run out of money unless farm spending is curbed, but Mr. Thorn had not mentioned such a high figure.

Pretoria to Continue Patrols in Angola

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A well-placed military source said Monday that South African tracker units would continue scouring Angola's southern provinces, bordering on South-West Africa, despite South Africa's withdrawal from that country.

The area is used by black guerrillas fighting for control of South-West Africa, a South African-administered territory also known as Namibia. The military source said South Africa would strike into Angola again if provoked by guerrillas.

South Africa entered the country more than a month ago to block an infiltration by guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization into Namibia.

PLO Group Plans Meeting in Tunis

TUNIS (Reuters) — Yasser Arafat's al-Fatah guerrilla group is expected to convene its revolutionary council this week after he returns from a visit to Algeria, a Palestinian source said Monday.

The chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization flew to the Algerian capital Monday for talks with President Chadli Benjedid and to see some of the PLO prisoners freed by Israel in a prisoner exchange in November.

The Fatah revolutionary council, an intermediary body between the top-level central committee and the group's rank and file, will discuss Mr. Arafat's visit to Cairo last month and the convening of a general congress, according to Fatah sources.

Bonn Says General Was Security Risk

BONN (UPI) — The West German defense minister, Manfred Wörner, dismissed General Günter Kiesling as deputy NATO commander because a military intelligence investigation showed the general was a security risk, a ministry spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman refused to say what the risk was and declined to confirm or deny press reports that General Kiesling was a homosexual, well known in West Germany as gay bars and therefore open to blackmail. General Kiesling, 58, was assigned to the NATO post in 1982.

The spokesman, Jürgen Reichardt, said at a news conference Monday that Mr. Wörner had ordered a security investigation of General Kiesling after being told last summer that he might be a risk. "The report indicated Kiesling was a danger to security," Mr. Reichardt said. In a newspaper interview Sunday, the general denied the allegations of homosexuality.

Grenada's Gairy Will Not Seek Office

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former Prime Minister Eric Gairy of Grenada said Monday he planned to return soon to his homeland after five years in exile. But he said he would not seek office despite his "unquestionable acceptance" as Grenada's national leader.

Sir Eric was Grenada's head of government for 12 years until he was overthrown in 1979 by Maurice Bishop, Mr. Bishop, a leftist, was overthrown and killed by hard-line elements in a coup Oct. 19, 1983.

Sir Eric said Grenada would have been spared Mr. Bishop's rule if Washington had listened to him 18 years ago when he recommended a U.S. military presence on the island. "They laughed at me," he said, "but I saw the need."

Talbot Plant Near Paris to Reopen

PARIS (Reuters) — The Talbot car plant near Paris, where 120 people were injured in clashes between workers last week, will reopen Wednesday, and full production is planned within a week, management said Monday.

Cleanup operations have begun at the Poissy plant, where fighting between strikers and employees who wanted to return to work caused damage estimated at 8 million francs (about \$940,000). The management said it would recall 1,000 workers Wednesday and hoped for full production by Jan. 17.

The fighting began after the French Democratic Labor Confederation tried to continue a strike to protest plans to lay off 1,905 of the company's 7,000 employees. The strike had paralyzed the plant for a month. A return to work was made possible when the CFDT decided to call off its strike, subject to talks on layoff terms.

Danish Social Democrats See a Defeat

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — The Social Democratic Party, the main opposition party in Denmark, virtually admitted Monday that it would be defeated in the general election as opinion polls indicated that the governing center-right coalition would remain in power.

Tuesday's election was called last month after parliament rejected the government's austerity budget for 1984 in a rare break with Denmark's tradition of consensus politics.

The Social Democratic leader, Anker Jørgensen, talked Monday of his party opposing a new Conservative-led government after the election. All polls indicate that the four-party minority coalition led by the Conservative Party prime minister, Poul Schlüter, will add more than 20 seats to the 65 it now holds, although it may fall short of an outright majority of the 179 seats in the Folketing, or assembly.

Progress Reported on Beagle Channel

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — The basis for a settlement to the Beagle Channel dispute between Chile and Argentina will probably be announced by the Vatican this week, Foreign Ministry and diplomatic sources said Monday.

Pope John Paul II will announce that Argentina and Chile have agreed to negotiate a permanent solution to the century-old dispute over several small islands at the tip of South America within the framework of his 1980 mediation proposal, the sources said.

Details of the papal proposal are secret, but the diplomatic sources said it awards all the disputed islands, at the eastern end of the Beagle Channel south of Tierra del Fuego, to Chile. Chile would get 12 miles (about 19 kilometers) of territorial waters around the islands on the Atlantic side, beyond which the sea would be under Argentine jurisdiction.

World Short Wave Talks Open Today

GENEVA (AP) — Ideological disputes over Soviet-bloc jamming of Western radio broadcasts and the Northern Hemisphere's domination of the airwaves threaten to disrupt the five-week World Administrative Radio Conference for Short Wave Broadcasting opening Tuesday, diplomatic sources said Monday.

The conference, organized by the International Telecommunications Union, a United Nations body, is the latest of a series of attempts since World War II to reach international agreement on an equitable distribution of a limited resource, the world's airwaves.

Developing countries are expected to press for a long-term fixed allocation of frequencies, while most Western countries prefer a flexible system easily adaptable to changes in user requirements. A U.S. study released in May said that jamming rendered many frequencies unusable. A U.S. diplomatic source said discussions on the issue would be complicated by the refusal of Soviet-bloc officials to admit that their countries were jamming Western programs.

For the Record

The man accused of killing a moderate PLO official told the court Monday that his real name is Mohammed Hussein Rashid and that he is a member of the Abu Nidal group, a breakaway faction of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. He revealed that he was his true identity on the fourth day of his trial for the shooting of Issam Sartawi in Portugal on April 10, (AP)

Rita M. Lavelle, a former official of the Environmental Protection Agency, was sentenced Monday in U.S. District Court in Washington to six months in prison and was fined \$10,000 for lying to Congress about her handling of the government's toxic waste cleanup program. (AP)

Correction

Edgardo Paz Berriz, the Honduran minister for foreign affairs, was incorrectly identified as the Panamanian foreign minister in a United Press International article in Monday's issue of the Herald Tribune.

Islamic Fundamentalists in Tunisia Say They Organized Demonstrations

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

TUNIS — Two representatives of an outlawed Islamic fundamentalist organization here say their group helped organize last week's anti-government demonstrations over the doubling of bread prices.

The government of President Habib Bourguiba said it considered the group, the Islamic Tendency Movement, responsible for the protests, which turned into riots. The two men, students aged 25 and 20 years, agreed readily to the accusation.

"The people acted spontaneously," the two young men said in an interview late last week. "At the beginning they were not organized. But then we, as the people's movement, joined in. We organized demonstrations."

"What happened this week is a triumph for us," one of the fundamentalists said. "We struggled for bread, and it takes the army to keep us down. The economic struggle, the political struggle, it begins now."

"We are the main opposition,"

the other added. "That is why the Communists are legal and we are banned."

The men asked that their names be withheld because both have served prison terms for their activities. The Islamic Tendency Movement, which is particularly active at the university in Tunis and among youth in general, was described by an official close to Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali as "Khomeinist."

Again, the two representatives agreed. They emphasized, however, that the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was a leader whom they admired but with whom Islamic Tendency had no links. "The Iranian revolution is popular and Islamic, although the government has committed political errors," the younger man, who works as a journalist, said.

They did not consider the seizing of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in 1979 to be an error, however. "We are against American imperialism," one said. "It was not an embassy but a spy center."

Many of the group's activists and leaders have been seized in several

waves of arrests since 1981. Many others have fled to France. Pitched battles between Islamic Tendency followers and leftists rocked the university in 1982, and many students were hurt in the protests. The organization claims a mass following without disclosing numbers.

Nevertheless, the group is taken seriously by Western diplomats in the light of the fundamentalist revival throughout the Islamic world.

The activists said the increases in basic food prices, which Mr. Bourguiba rescinded Friday in the face of public opposition, were symbolic of his government's disregard for the poor majority of Tunisia's 6.6 million people. They said their movement opposed the destruction of property that marked the riots, "but the people who did the breaking were revenging themselves because they have not enough to live on and no freedom."

In the 1960s, the opposition to Mr. Bourguiba was leftist, a spokesman said. "But today even the leftists are Islamic," he continued.

Western diplomats said that last week's events showed that Islamic Tendency must be regarded seriously, because the mass demonstrations and the government's retreat indicated that the succession to Mr. Bourguiba, who is 83 years old, would be difficult.

Pipeline Blown Up

The Tunisian Defense Ministry said that four men sneaked into southern Tunisia from Libya and blew up an oil pipeline linking the Algerian oilfield at Ain-Memba to the Tunisian port of Sidi Barrani in the Gabs Gulf. The Associated Press reported from Tunis.

The men illegally entered Tunisia late Saturday or early Sunday, and placed explosive charges on the pipeline about a mile (1.6 kilometers) from the border, a ministry statement said.

Traces in the sand indicated four men had driven across the border in a Land-Rover, placed the charges and slipped back into Libya, the ministry said. It said it had protested the incident in a note to Tripoli.

Economic Ills In Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)

rent accounts deficit in foreign trade, which reached \$3.2 billion last year. Mr. Soares has made clear that cannot be done without hardship. Real wages have dropped 5 percent.

No one can say how much more sacrifice the long-suffering Portuguese will accept. Protests have been mild and sporadic. Peaceful vigils were held in 24 cities last month. Glass factory workers in Marinhas Grande, where the Communists are strong, occasionally block the roads to call attention to their plight. At the Lisbon shipyard in Lisbon, unpaid workers took over the administration building to demand their money. But little seems to come from these actions.

"What can they do?" a Western diplomat said. "They take over the offices and they find the cupboards are bare."

The Communist Party, which draws up to 20 percent in elections, can organize awesome street demonstrations and it is staunchly anti-Soares. But to the mystification of some, the party has not tried to mount an all-out offensive or attempt a general strike.

Alvaro Cunhal, the 70-year-old party leader, may be biding his time, waiting to see if popular discontent will widen and provide openings.

Mr. Soares remains popular despite the general malaise, dispensing medicine that many Portuguese acknowledge is necessary. His coalition with the fractious Social Democratic Party seems stable. There is a sense that Portugal's on-again, off-again political crises of recent years may have been replaced by a long, painful struggle in search of economic recovery.

Beirut Gunmen Kill French Soldier; Arab Ministers End Lebanon Talks

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Gunmen killed a French paratrooper and wounded two others Monday when they fired on a guard post outside the French Army headquarters in Beirut. The ambush came a day after a grenade attack killed a U.S. marine.

A French spokesman said the gunmen shot a rocket-propelled grenade and fired automatic weapons at the Residence des Pins. The residence, once the home of France's ambassador, is now headquarters for the 2,000-man French contingent in the multinational peacekeeping force.

Earlier, police said six people were killed in renewed fighting between Druze and Christian militias south of Beirut.

They said rival militias fought with mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns in the Kharrub region, 30 kilometers (20 miles) south of Beirut and close to Israel's front line along the Awali River.

Negotiators met in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to try to resolve details of a proposed security plan that

would disengage Lebanon's warring factions and stabilize an often-broken cease-fire. The meeting of Saudi, Syrian and Lebanese foreign ministers ended without agreement. Sources said the main hurdle was Syria's insistence that Beirut revoke the May 17 accord on Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

They said Syria's foreign minister, Abdul-Halim Khaddam, had left for Damascus after the meeting, and they described the talks as tense.

The Lebanese security plan reportedly calls for withdrawal of Christian militias from mountain regions east of Beirut, deployment of the Lebanese Army and police in areas south of the capital as far as the Awali River, and a pullback of Shiite Muslim militiamen in Beirut's southern suburbs.

In West Beirut, U.S. Marines moved their helicopter landing zone several hundred yards northward on the main seaford boulevard after the guerrilla attack Sunday on a 12-man Marine detail that had been set down by a helicopter.

No group claimed responsibility for the attack, in which a marine was killed.

The marine was the 25th member of the U.S. contingent in the multinational force killed since the Marines arrived in September 1982.

■ Tripoli Peace Plan
In Tripoli, 68 kilometers (42 miles) north of Beirut, the pro-Syrian Alawite Red Knights militia was reported to be ready Monday to lay down its arms as part of a major peace plan for the city, United Press International reported from Beirut. The city has been subjected to factional fighting since 1979.

French Hopes on Pullout

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France said Monday that he hoped French troops in Beirut would be home by the end of this year. Reuters reported from Paris.

Last week, France announced that it was moving nearly a quarter of its 2,000 soldiers in Beirut back to UNIFIL, the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

Offer to Leave Afghanistan Reported Outlined by Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

over, have considered a firm timetable the key to a Soviet withdrawal agreement. Until last spring, officials said, Moscow was unwilling to discuss a specific timetable.

Pakistan considered the 18-month suggestion a reasonable starting point for more detailed talks but was skeptical of the Soviet offer on several grounds.

For one, it conflicted with Moscow's public position that a withdrawal agreement was a matter between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, which is purported to have asked for Soviet military help.

Second, even if Pakistan were able to seal its border and cut the supply of arms to Afghan insurgents, officials said, there was no reason to believe that in 18 months existing Soviet and Afghan government forces could crush the insurgents, who still rely largely on homemade and captured arms. It was unclear what kind of government Moscow intended to leave behind in Kabul if it actually withdrew its troops.

"Without the Soviet Army, Karmal wouldn't last 24 hours," a diplomatic analyst in Moscow said.

Whether President Yuri V. Andropov had a personal role in extending the Soviet offer last spring is not known, but it came during a

wave of optimistic reports about a possible settlement that began virtually the day Mr. Andropov assumed power in November 1982.

How the decline in Mr. Andropov's health since then may have affected the Soviet position is not known. But diplomatic analysts say they believe his prolonged illness has inevitably brought a degree of policy paralysis at the top.

China to Seek Help of Tourists In Saving Panda

Reuters

BEIJING — China's newly founded wildlife conservation association plans to place collection boxes at tourist sites to save the endangered giant panda, Xinhua news agency said Monday.

Pandas, found only in remote parts of western China, reportedly have been suffering from a famine since last summer, when arrow bamboo, their staple food, withered. There are only about 1,000 giant pandas left in the wild.

Wick Apologizes For 'Insensitivity' In Taping Affair

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Charles S. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, said Monday he is "insensitive" about his taped telephone conversations. He made a public apology "for my insensitivity in engaging in this practice."

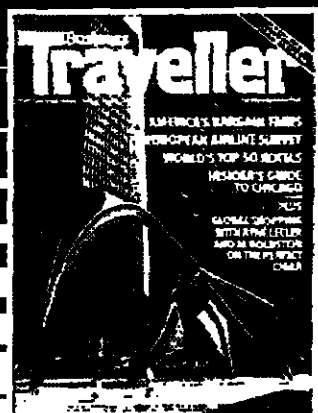
Mr. Wick said in his statement that he had turned over to two congressional committees transcripts, cassettes and records of his taped conversations.

When the taping incidents came to light last month, Mr. Wick denied having taped anyone without first informing them. He also denied that he had taped conversations with James Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff.

Mr. Wick said Monday: "I freely apologize to anyone I have harmed by my taping practices. I very much regret any embarrassment the recent revelations may have caused them. During the first days of this controversy, the public received a good deal of information, not all of which was accurate. Some of the misinformation came from my anxiety and faulty recollection. I regret this."

President Ronald Reagan on Friday defended Mr. Wick, an old friend, as an honorable man and said he would not be dismissed.

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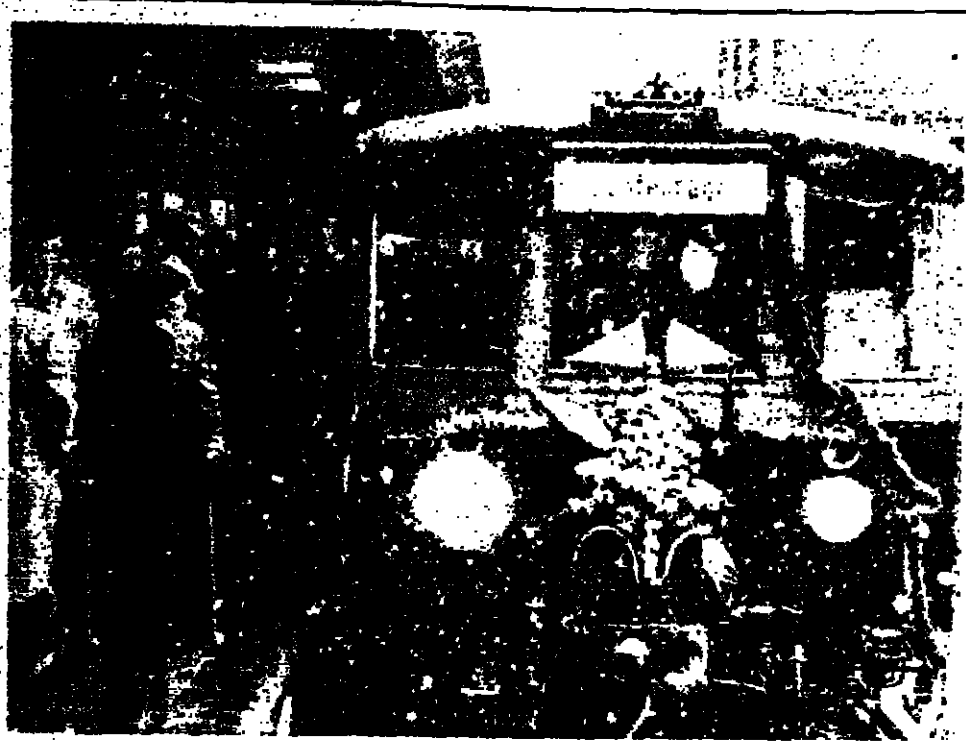
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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT — An S-Bahn train arrives in snow at Lichtenrade station in Berlin on its inaugural trip under West Berlin's administration. Berlin's computer train system came under the control of East Berlin in 1945, but as of Monday, West Berlin will operate all the trains that run on its side of the Berlin Wall.

Task Force Says Hunger Exists in U.S. But Dismisses Claims It Is 'Rampant'

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A 13-member presidential commission has concluded that "hunger does exist" in the United States but that "allegations of rampant hunger simply cannot be documented."

President Ronald Reagan's Task Force on Food Assistance, in the final draft of its report, says that cutbacks in federal spending for such assistance, made at Mr. Reagan's request, have not harmed the poor.

"The recent budgetary changes have not reduced the availability of the major federal food assistance to Americans with incomes at or below the poverty line," the panel said.

The Reagan administration's budget program was explicitly designed to protect the "truly needy," but the administration conceded that the cutbacks would reduce benefits for many people just above the poverty line.

"The task force," according to the report, "does not see a need for major new spending initiatives or programs." Nevertheless, it offered more than a dozen major proposals, including several that are expected to cause controversy.

"The task force recommends that Congress make participation in existing federal food assistance programs optional for the states," the report said. In other words, states could drop out of all federal food assistance programs, including food stamps, and establish "autonomous programs," setting their own eligibility criteria and benefit levels.

Under this proposal, a state

would get the same proportion of total federal outlays for food assistance as it now receives, but the money would be in a lump sum, to be divided up as the state saw fit.

"People in need of food assistance would benefit if the programs were controlled at a more local level," the report said. The panel said, for example, that food costs varied across the country, and it observed that different states had different proportions of children and elderly people in their populations.

In the first draft of its report, the panel called for a slight expansion of federal food assistance programs and the conversion of food stamps to cash benefits for the elderly and disabled. These proposals remain in the final draft, but they are belated by proposals that could reduce benefits for some families.

The task force did not explicitly say whether its proposals would result in a net increase or decrease in federal food aid.

Mr. Reagan created the task force Aug. 2, saying he was "deeply concerned" and "perplexed" over reports of hunger in "this great and wealthy nation."

The report contains long passages that say it is impossible to measure the precise extent of hunger in the United States. The chairman of the panel, J. Clayburn La Follette Jr., is dean of the Graduate School of Management at the University of California at Los Angeles. Most panel members are Republicans.

The National Governors' Association, in a letter to Mr. La Follette, attacks the proposal to let states

establish "autonomous food assistance programs."

The letter, signed by Governor Richard D. Lamm of Colorado, a Democrat, and Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey, a Republican, says this proposal will "place a cap on the federal share of the program so that federal funds will no longer change readily as the number of eligible needy persons increases or decreases in an individual state."

The official policy of the "calls for both an increased federal role in income security and a minimum national standard of assistance."

The cautious tone of the task force report is illustrated in this passage:

"The task force must conclude that hunger does exist — despite the extensive federal efforts to provide food assistance, in spite of the many state and local public programs for helping the poor with food and shelter, and in spite of the ingenuity, hard work and self-sufficiency of all the participants in the private-sector food distribution networks."

"But at the same time, we are convinced that these efforts, taken together, provide an effective safety net that offers access to food assistance to virtually all needy Americans."

The panel said it was "at present impossible to estimate the extent of that hunger with any reasonable degree of objectivity."

However, it said: "There are people who must sometimes cut back on food to pay their rent and utility bills. There are individuals and families who, toward the end of the month, face very tight budgets and cannot buy food."

Reagan was "justified in going into Grenada" because Americans on the island feared for their safety and "there was anarchy."

The Democratic candidates all said there were no simple solutions to the Middle East. Mr. Mondale received much attention on Dec. 31 when he called for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon, but six of the other seven had already recommended some type of withdrawal.

Mr. Glenn is the only candidate who has yet to suggest a pullout. Mr. Glenn supports continued participation in the multinational force.

"If we just cut and run right now, that wouldn't be correct," Mr. Glenn said in a campaign appearance in Boston. "I don't think we would want to dump the whole thing or set a time or date certain. That would mean that Syria and

Rights Issue Draws Dissent By Kissinger

Conditions on Aid Reportedly Opposed

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Henry A. Kissinger will file a dissent from part of the report by the commission on Central America, according to sources close to the commission.

Mr. Kissinger told members of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America in their final session Saturday that he would formally disagree with the 12-member panel's decision to recommend that U.S. military aid to El Salvador be made "contingent on periodic reports" from the president certifying that El Salvador is making progress in human rights, the sources said Sunday.

Mr. Kissinger contends in his dissent that although certification is a useful concept, it should not apply during the military crisis in El Salvador, where leftist guerrillas recently seized the initiative in their four-year effort to overthrow the government.

Mr. Kissinger's office said there would be no comment on his reported dissent.

The stage seems set for a confrontation over the issue of certification when Congress returns Jan. 23. In November, President Ronald Reagan vetoed a certification procedure that had been in effect for two years. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam has reaffirmed administration opposition to it.

Speaking on a television interview program Sunday, Mr. Dam said the requirement that the president certify improvement in the observance of human rights in El Salvador as a condition for U.S. military aid there "had a counterproductive effect" during its two years of operation.

The Kissinger commission, however, said the requirement should also be applied to aid to Guatemala, calling human rights violations there unacceptable, the sources said.

The United States has suspended military aid to Guatemala, but the commission noted that renewed aid "could become necessary" because of leftist guerrilla activity there.

Debate on the issue of conditions was "pretty rough" during sessions that ran late into the night last week, when much of a late December draft report was thrown out, the sources said.

Another major issue worked out at the last minute involved a draft recommendation that 1974 legislation banning U.S. aid to foreign police departments be repealed. The commission decided instead to suggest that Congress consider occasional exceptions in cases like that of Costa Rica, which has no army.

Reagan Panel Backs Anti-Sandinist Aid

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The bipartisan Presidential Commission on Central America will recommend continued U.S. aid to insurgents seeking the overthrow of the Nicaraguan government, according to three members of the commission. But the members said Sunday that the report would assert that such aid would become less necessary as the Nicaraguan government halted its assistance to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and made progress toward internal democracy.

The three members said the report treated aid to Nicaraguan rebels as important leverage to promote negotiations for a Central American regional settlement and not as a way of trying to overthrow the government in Managua.

The report, still private and not scheduled for delivery to President Ronald Reagan until Wednesday, also asserts that El Salvador needs six times as much military aid for 1984 and 1985 as Congress has appropriated.

But after sharp internal debates,

the commission agreed to condition further U.S. military aid on periodic legislative review of Salvadoran progress on elections, land redistribution, a better justice system, human rights and halting rightist death squads.

For Mr. Reagan, who in November vetoed a bill requiring periodic "certification" of such progress to Congress, this provision in the report is a setback, commission members said.

It was included primarily at the insistence of several Democrats on the panel but was softened, Republican members said, by referring to "legislative procedures" rather than "certification" to ease the embarrassment to the president.

Several commission members said that the White House, operating primarily through Henry A. Kissinger, the commission chairman, had fought hard to resist the Democratic drive to condition U.S. military aid to El Salvador on periodic congressional review of the human rights situation in that country.

"That's just what the president did not want," said a Democratic

member of the commission. "That's precisely what he vetoed six weeks ago."

A Republican member countered: "The language is ambiguous and people will be able to read it two ways. I do not think it restores the old certification process. I regard it as offering the Salvadoran government the carrot of more aid if they make progress on human rights."

Moreover, Republican members contended that the basic thrust of the report constituted an endorsement of Reagan administration policy, particularly by asserting that Central America was an area of vital interest to the United States and by endorsing continued U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Although the majority favored aid to the rebels, two Democratic members, Mayor Henry G. Cisneros of San Antonio and Professor Carlos Diaz-Alejandro of Yale University, dissented in writing on that point.

A major policy innovation being put forward by the report is the recommendation for a new Central American Development Organization,

both to help channel development aid to the region and to monitor compliance of the recipient country on requirements for progress on human rights and internal democracy.

The commission will recommend that this organization be open to the nations of Central America — Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama and Belize — as well as to any democratic country that wished to participate.

Commission members also disclosed that they had agreed that the Salvadoran government should make a major new effort at negotiation with leftist forces after the March 25 presidential elections in that country.

But Republican participants said the commission majority had explicitly rejected Democratic calls for negotiations between the Salvadoran government and the left on a sharing of power.

Ultimately, they said, the panel's appeal was for a reintroduction of the left into the Salvadoran political structure, which the Reagan administration has long advocated.

Cabinet Aides In Surinam Dismissed

The Associated Press

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — Lieutenant Colonel Daisi Bouterse, Surinam's ruler, has announced that Prime Minister Errol Alibux and his cabinet have resigned and that a new government will be formed immediately.

The announcement, made in a television address Sunday night, occurred two days after the military government rolled back a series of tax increases in an effort to stop mounting labor unrest. A strike by electrical workers virtually paralyzed the South American nation Friday.

Colonel Bouterse blamed the difficulties of recent days "on mistakes he said had been made by Mr. Alibux. The prime minister and his cabinet were sworn into office in February to replace a government that resigned in protest over the killings in December 1982 of 15 prominent citizens arrested in an alleged Christmas Day coup plot.

In his speech, Colonel Bouterse said he would form the new government in cooperation with unions, the business sector and the United February 25th Movement, a political organization with military leadership he formed in November.

Colonel Bouterse has ruled this former Dutch colony of 400,000 since 1980, when as a sergeant he led other noncommissioned officers in a coup. No elections have been held and cabinets have been appointed by Colonel Bouterse.

The government announced Friday it had revoked a tax increase of up to 100 percent on many imported goods and postponed an income tax increase that was to have taken effect Jan. 1.

When the government announced it would incorporate the Surinam Energy Co. into the government's public works division, workers started a wildcat strike, leaving the capital and much of the rest of the country without lights and water. The power was restored Friday after the government promised to discuss the proposed merger with the union.

Mr. Mondale said the Reagan administration erred for two and a half years in trying to "beat up on Israel" and "was afraid to be seen in public with the Israelis."

Mr. Glenn said the administration "kept Israel way off at arm's length" for 18 months.

By contrast, Mr. McGovern and Mr. Jackson said they would put more pressure on Israel to negotiate with its Arab neighbors, and both expressed support for the goal of a Palestinian homeland.

Mr. Jackson said that the United States was, in effect, "a party to the occupation" of Lebanon by Israel because it helped finance the invasion. This, he said, "robbed America of any innocence or any moral authority" and made the Marines a target of hostility.

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The Public Security Ministry, China's national police force, said crimes in Beijing dropped by 45.4 percent and in Shanghai by 44.9 percent in September, October and November, compared with the same period a year earlier.

Nationally, the crime rate was down 42.5 percent in the three-month period, the announcement said. It did not detail the reduction for separate offenses.

The announcement, reported by the Xinhua news agency, said criminals who committed "atrocious acts" had been executed and that courts had expelled repeat offenders to remote regions for "re-education."

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Democrats Target Deficits and Central America

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although they differ on many questions, the eight major candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination appear to agree that federal budget deficits and U.S. involvement in Central America are the issues on which President Ronald Reagan is most vulnerable.

Walter F. Mondale, the former vice president, says the deficits were directly caused by Mr. Reagan's economic policies, which he calls a "disaster." Senator John Glenn of Ohio says the deficits lead to a sharp increase in interest rates, as the government borrows money to cover the gap between outlays and receipts.

Senator Alan Cranston of California and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the Chicago civil rights activist, say the deficit, which in the last fiscal year totaled \$195 billion, or a fourth of all federal outlays, is "very serious." Senator Gary Hart of Colorado calls it "monumentally serious." Rudolph W. Askew, the former governor of Florida, calls it "a very critical problem."

Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina has built his campaign around proposals to reduce the deficit through an across-the-board freeze on most domestic spending programs. Former Senator George McGovern of South Dakota says that the deficit is "wildly out of control."

The answers given in separate interviews with The New York Times showed that the eight candidates' positions on several issues range across the political spectrum.

The candidates were asked to name the most important problem over the next decade. For Mr. Mondale, it was "the survival of humanity in the face of the growing nuclear menace." Mr. Glenn said it was "whether we are drifting closer to war." Mr. Cranston said it was "the incredible cost of the arms race" and "the danger that it will culminate in a nuclear war."

Deficits were the foremost concern of Mr. Hollings and Mr. Askew. Mr. Hart said the country's biggest problem was to "restructure" its economy.

Mr. Jackson said it was civil rights, especially enforcement of the Voting Rights Act to "empower the poor."

Mr. McGovern said the most important challenge was to come to terms with "the revolutionary Third World."

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Reagan was "justified in going into Grenada" because Americans on the island feared for their safety and "there was anarchy."

The Democratic candidates all said there were no simple solutions to the Middle East. Mr. Mondale received much attention on Dec. 31 when he called for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon, but six of the other seven had already recommended some type of withdrawal.

Mr. Glenn is the only candidate who has yet to suggest a pullout. Mr. Glenn supports continued participation in the multinational force.

"If we just cut and run right now, that wouldn't be correct," Mr. Glenn said in a campaign appearance in Boston. "I don't think we would want to dump the whole thing or set a time or date certain. That would mean that Syria and

others who do not wish us well would only wait the time out."

Mr. Mondale said the Reagan administration erred for two and a half years in trying to "beat up on Israel" and "was afraid to be seen in public with the Israelis."

Mr. Glenn said the administration "kept Israel way off at arm's length" for 18 months.

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Goukouni Rejects Reconciliation Talks With Chadian Government Delegation

The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The Organization of African Unity talks called to reconcile rival factions in Chad's civil war failed to start here Monday as scheduled.

Goukouni Oueddei, the Libyan-backed insurgent leader, declined to meet with any Chadian government official other than President Hissene Habré, African and Western diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Habré, who once had been defense minister when Mr. Goukouni was president, called off his trip to the conference because of

the high-level welcome Mr. Goukouni received on his arrival here Sunday for the negotiations.

Instead, he sent Taher Guinasso, minister of interior and security, at the head of a 26-member delegation. But Mr. Goukouni remained adamant against meeting Mr. Guinasso as an equal participant, the diplomatic sources said.

Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian head of state and current OAU chairman, met Monday morning with Mr. Goukouni in an attempt to persuade the rebel leader to sit at the bargaining table with Mr. Guinasso, the sources said. Similar consultations were held between Colonel Mengistu and Mr. Guinasso.

An OAU spokesman told a Nigerian reporter that the reconciliation talks could not be convened until Tuesday.

Earlier, the acting OAU secretary-general, Peter Onu, said Mr. Habré's absence would not necessarily prevent the negotiations

from taking place but he was not optimistic that all matters could be settled at one session, a spokesman said.

The spokesman said earlier that all of the Chad delegations had arrived. But he declined to comment on confusion stemming from OAU invitations to the 11 factions that attended a 1979 conference in Nigeria but may no longer exist independently.

One invitation went to Mr. Habré's education minister, Abba Siddiq, founder of a group called Frolinat-Original, which started the revolt against the southern-dominated government shortly after independence from France in 1960.

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America's Misused Diplomats

By Jack Perry

...the first of two parts.
...The American diplomat...
...being underused, misused...
...of what they are paying...
...the country needs.
...Foreign Service Officer...
...after 24 years in office...
...the state of American diplomacy...
...does matter, that the one...
...country of its misuse and neglect...
...higher, and that we ought...
...something about it.
...in the heady years...
...after World War II, we...
...decided that we could...
...society with one hand tied...
...back, changing our minds...
...where we wished, imposed...
...of partisan politics and...
...the discipline of common...
...professionalism in foreign...
...knowing a country really...
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...the record shows that...
...that the Foreign Service...
...able. But I have to...
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...does not enjoy the...
...positions. When I was...
...in the executive office...
...the Nixon White...
...my boss told me, "One...
...mention that you're from...
...they're not trusted." The...
...in varying degrees, are...
...stigmatized in every...
...Roosevelt.
...Why? Because, presumably...
...believe, or are persuaded...
...diplomats are not...
...personally but are...
...the opposition party or...
...diplomat's own idea of...
...they should be. This is...
...party everyone I have...
...Foreign Service believed...
...they descended from the...
...that true diplomats do...
...images of the national...
...vary from those of the...
...advisers. But once...
...maintain, career diplomats...
...to carry it out.
...Mediology counts more...
...through, career diplomats...
...and tradition...
...an ideological. When...
...service it was...
...the McCarthy onslaught...
...all those Communist...
...Department" is...
...but attacks...
...grounds is...
...phenomenon...
...have held up...
...with charges...
...by Joseph...
...in Sweden...
...lost power...
...in 33 years...
...government...
...positions in...
...In America...
...clean...
...career officers...
...Purges of those...
...control are...
...Soviet and...
...the old...
...Russian-speaking...
...been largely...
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...tolerable...
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...The writer...
...Ciadel, was...
...Service as...
...He contributed...
...Washington Post.

Texans Defend 'One for the Road'

Despite Lobby, Drinking While Driving Remains Legal

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

AUSTIN, Texas — Having one for the road is more than a figure of speech in big, hot, dusty Texas. It's just this side of an inalienable right. Texas, like many other states, has a new drunken-driving law, and starting this year second-time offenders go straight to jail. But also still alive in Texas is a countervailing institution, the "roadie," a libation bought at a gasoline station or taken out of the fridge to sip while driving down the highway.

Texas is not the only state where open containers of alcohol are legal in moving vehicles. But in Texas, the habit of drinking while driving is woven into the fabric of everyday life.

Teen-agers treat their cars as their bars, and adults often measure distance by ounces, not miles. As in: "Waco? That's about a two-beer drive on down the road."

State Representative Larry Don Shaw, 30, of Big Spring in rural west Texas, says: "People where I come from are always grabbing a beer on their way out the door when they're going out to pick up a date or do some shopping."

"Growing up out here, there's no

place else to drink," he said. "So everyone just piles into the car with a bunch of six-packs."

Not only in the rural areas has the habit taken hold.

"Lots of folks will run into a convenience store and get 'em a six-pack on the way home from work," said Buck Wood, an Austin lawyer and lobbyist. He cheerfully admits to the practice now and then.

Nine other states have higher highway fatality rates than Texas, according to a spokesman for the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety in Washington.

The spokesman said that states that have no "open-container" laws are scattered geographically, and that it is difficult to gauge the impact of the absence of the laws on fatality rates.

The drunken driving has become a hot social and political issue in Texas. During the holiday season, for example, students were signing pledge cards promising their parents they would not drink and drive.

The Texas Supreme Court broke new ground in drunken-driving litigation last month when it held that a Dallas company could be sued for damage done by an employee sent home from work drunk.

During the 1983 legislative session, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, known as MADD, was the state's most animated and effective grass-roots lobby, at least until it tried to tackle drinking and driving head-on.

The group pushed for stiffer penalties but also argued that a wholesale change in attitudes and habits was needed. To do that, the group said, a law dealing with open containers is necessary.

"No one is going to take drunk driving seriously in this state as long as you can legally drive and drink," said Maxine Timmons, president of the group.

The open-container legislation never made it out of committee. And, although the anti-drinking group likes to blame the liquor and convenience-store lobbies, it appears clear that something larger, something that cuts close to what being a Texan is all about, torpedoed the proposal.

People say the "something" has to do with rugged individualism, with daunting distances between towns, with hot roads, with dry counties — one-third of Texas's counties sell no liquor — and, perhaps above all, with the idea that government "just shouldn't be messing with a guy doing whatever in the hell a guy wants to do," as Mr. Wood put it.

Also, according to state Representative Gary Thompson, "there's kind of a macho mystique attached to drinking and driving particularly in the more rural counties. It's sort of a frontier ethic."

A rivalry of manners is occurring in the state as it marches, relentlessly but not remorselessly, from range to subdivision within a few generations.

Texas is fast becoming the second most populous state. It is expected to pass New York within a decade and is already more urbanized than the United States as a whole, with 80 percent of its residents living in metropolitan areas.

The freedoms of ranch and range still exert a powerful pull on the social psyche.

Some argued that the open-container bill would create a litter problem, that motorists, seeing police cars, would toss out cans and bottles on the side of the road.

Some said it would be an open invitation for the police to make otherwise illegal searches of vehicles, an especially sore point with black and Hispanic legislators.

Representative Erwin Barton, who represents a working-class suburb of Houston, had a different objection. He said an open-container law might create more carnage on the roads.

"If people know they're going to get fined for drinking in their cars, they'll just stay longer in roadside bars," he said, "and they'll leave in worse condition."

Colonel James B. Adams, director of the Department of Public Safety, said he found the arguments against an open-container law "mighty lame." Still, he does not underestimate their force.

"I've caught so much flak from friends about pushing the open-container law that I finally told my wife it was almost as if Texans think it's written in the state constitution that you can drink and drive," he said. "And she said, 'No, dear, it's more like they think the constitution says you must drink and drive.'"



JUSTICE IN PAKISTAN — A 50-year-old factory worker convicted of raping a girl last year was flogged with a cane 30 times in Karachi. He cried out in pain during the public whipping and was taken away on a stretcher. He was sentenced to life in prison.

French Police Make Little Progress In Solving New Year's Eve Bombings

By Frank J. Priol

New York Times Service

PARIS — Despite the receipt last week of a letter that handwriting experts said appeared to have been written by the international terrorist known as Carlos, officials have made little headway in efforts to solve New Year's Eve bombings in France that killed five persons and wounded 50.

One bomb went off in a Marseilles railroad station, the other aboard a high-speed train 120 miles to the north.

The letter, received Thursday by Agence France-Presse in West Berlin, said the bombings were carried out by a group called the Arab Armed Struggle. Experts said the handwriting in the letter was that of Carlos, who is known to have been affiliated with the group at least since 1975.

Carlos is a Venezuelan whose real name is Illich Ramirez Sanchez. Agence France-Presse said its sources in French counterintelligence said Carlos was in East Berlin.

Similar notes were sent to news agencies in Paris and handed out to journalists in Lebanon.

Those letters and the more recent West Berlin letter carried the same message: "To the people of France from the organization of the Arab Armed Struggle: Not only our children will cry. In memory of the martyrs of Baalbek, 31 December 1983."

Baalbek is an apparent reference to French air raids against pro-Iranian Shiite guerrilla camps near the eastern Lebanese city Nov. 17.

Some officials said that the two New Year's Eve bombs were set to go off during or close to President Francois Mitterrand's New Year's address to the nation on television.

They have suggested that this and other possible terrorist attacks were meant to build up French public opinion against France's role in the four-nation force in Lebanon.

It was noted, too, that both bombs appeared to have been planted in Marseilles, one in the station and the other on the train, which had left Marseilles for Paris.

Marseilles is the political bastion of Gaston Defferre, its longtime mayor and the interior minister under Mr. Mitterrand. In 1982, Mr. Defferre defied threats from Carlos and had two convicted terrorists imprisoned. On the day the two began their sentences, a car bomb exploded in Paris, killing one person and wounding 60.

If the bombings were the work of Carlos, or the work of his group, the question remains as to who he, or they, were working for.

Investigators were able to determine that at least one of the bombs

probably closely resembled explosives found in a suitcase seized by the Swiss police recently from a man traveling from an Arab country. Its timing mechanism was hidden in the leather straps of the suitcase.

The French police say they believe they were made by technicians with access to "the very best technology." They noted that East Germany possesses one of the most active and technologically advanced secret services in the world, one long known for supplying the best logistical support to "friendly states."

An examination of the Verbelen records obtained from the army suggests that, as with the Barbie case, at least some intelligence officials were ignorant of their agent's true identity. But, because of the substantial material blacked out of the army documents, many aspects remain hidden.

Army files describing Mr. Verbelen's true identity say that he was born April 5, 1911, in Gerent Belgium, and that he served as an officer in both the general SS, or Nazi elite guard, and the SD, the Nazi security service.

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Ugandan Guerrillas Free 8 Red Cross Workers

The Associated Press

KAMPALA, Uganda — Eight of 11 International Red Cross workers abducted Saturday by guerrillas were freed Monday and have returned to Kampala, Red Cross officials said.

The officials said the guerrillas still held a French doctor and two Ugandans but they were expected to be released this week. Those freed included three Swiss women and five Ugandans. The 11 were abducted Saturday by guerrillas believed to be members of the National Resistance Army in the Mpigi district west of Kampala.

N.Y. Governor Seeks Legalization Of Sports Betting To Fund Schools

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Governor Mario M. Cuomo this month will propose creating a form of legalized sports betting in New York to raise extra money for education, according to officials of his administration.

"We will be proposing a lottery based on sports events," said Michael Finerty, the state budget director. State officials said on Sunday that the proposal would initially involve wagering on the results of professional football, basketball and baseball games. Other professional sports would be added later, they said.

Budget officials said they expected that the betting would raise about \$100 million a year, and that the money would be used in part to finance new education programs.

The director of the state lottery, John D. Quinn, said that New York would be the second state to permit betting on professional sports. Sports betting of many kinds is legal in Nevada. Mr. Quinn said that the governor's plan was intended to capture some of the revenues bet illegally in New York.

YEAR END REPORT FROM THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE TO ITS READERS AND ADVERTISERS

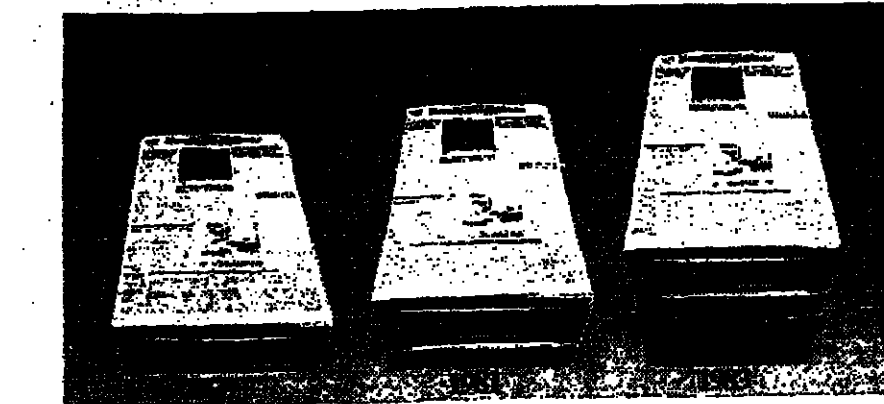
It was the Canadian Philosopher, Marshall McLuhan, who popularized the term "the global village" in describing the impact on international life of modern media. In this context, the International Herald Tribune, which began publishing 96 years ago as a "village newspaper" for the international community living in nineteenth century Paris, can still be seen as a "village newspaper" — helping to strengthen the sense of global community among internationally minded readers in 165 countries around the world.

Growing Circulation Global circulation for the IHT moved upward faster in 1983 than in any year in recent memory. The paper began 1983 with an average of 138,000 paid copies sold per day. By the fall we were selling a daily total of 163,000 copies. And while some of this fluctuation is related to seasonal factors, our annual average circulation has grown by more than 6 percent in the past 12 months. This encouraging circulation growth has been divided almost



The front of the IHT headquarters office building in Paris.

equally between our European edition (now 96 years old) and our new Asian edition. But the IHT's single largest market is not in any one country on the ground. Each day, more than 31,000 copies are sold to international airlines.



Figures represent annual averages.

Independent surveys show that the average copy of the IHT is read by 2.4 readers which means that in late 1983 some 400,000 people were reading each issue of the International Herald Tribune. At the beginning of 1983 there were only five countries in the world where the IHT did not have at least one regular reader — four tiny islands in the Pacific and one in the Caribbean. Happily, the Tribune's number has been reduced to four as two IHT subscriptions now go to Nanuru, located in the Pacific Ocean, west of New Guinea.

The Hague Launch

Champagne corks popped in The Hague this October when this newspaper launched its sixth facsimile printing operation. The Hague is the IHT's fourth printing site in Europe along with Paris, Zurich, London and marks our first new European launch since 1977. (In 1980 and 1982, the IHT opened new printing sites in Hong Kong and Singapore.) Printing in The Hague enables the IHT to deliver the newspaper earlier than ever before throughout the Benelux countries, northern Germany and Scandinavia, where there is a strong and growing appetite for international news. Future facsimile sites are under active consideration as we continue to employ the newest technology to speed the IHT to homes and offices around the world.

Growth in Asia

In 1980, before the IHT launched its Hong Kong printing

operation, circulation in Asia was approximately 1,500 copies per day. Via space satellite we now transmit each morning's paper within minutes to Hong Kong and Singapore for swift printing and distribution. By the end of 1983, circulation in the region was approaching 24,000 per day.

Editorial Advances

We believe that the growing audience for the IHT is a reflection of its continuing improvement as a source of international news, analysis and commentary. In 1983 our editors continued their own development and expansion program. The year's single most important investment has been a new Atec editorial computer system, enabling us not only to bring news and business statistics into our Paris editorial newsroom faster than ever before, but also to review, to edit and to typeset this material with greater speed and precision. Today, every issue of the IHT carries final New York stock prices (set in type in Paris within a few minutes of the close of the New York Exchange). The IHT is the only international paper to run full New York stock prices the morning after each trading day.

A variety of new IHT features range from special business page columns each day to the Garfield comic strip, from the weekly science page to the twice-a-week American Topics briefing. In addition, some 65 Special Reports providing in-depth analyses of nations, regions and other special topics were carried in the IHT in 1983. And the Trib's editorial page continues as one of the world's most respected forums for a wide spectrum of viewpoints.

Advertising Progress

Advertisers promoting financial services, corporate and industrial names, travel, luxury items, tobacco, liquor, automobiles,

and dozens of other product and service categories invested substantially more money in the IHT during 1983 than ever before in history. The IHT's worldwide advertising revenue grew by 18% in 1983, and indications are that this trend will continue in 1984.

One of our ongoing advertising success stories is the continued strong showing of the Classified category. Classified advertisers have homes for rent or sale, recruit personnel, market automobiles, offer education facilities. They're advertisers who demand immediate results from their messages, and their strong use of the IHT is continuing evidence of the paper's power to perform for them.

Of course, the major reason for the continued success of the IHT as a global advertising medium is the extraordinary caliber of the IHT's readers:

- \$70,383 annual average income,
- 81% possessing at least one university degree,
- 87% in business and commerce,
- 84% of those in business at the senior executive level.

Other Projects, Other Products

The IHT conducted four major international conferences in 1983, seeking to perform in this way the same role it plays journalistically — bringing vital information from those who have it to those who need it. Trade and Development in the ASEAN region provided the focus for February's Singapore conference. The policies of the new Spanish government were examined in May in Madrid. And our annual conferences on Foreign Exchange and on Oil and Money were held in London this past fall. The IHT's book publishing

U.S. Investigating Use By Army of Belgian Nazi As a Spy After WW II

By Ralph Blumenthal

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the second time in a year, the Justice Department has begun an inquiry into the use of a Nazi war criminal by U.S. intelligence authorities after World War II.

The new investigation involves Robert Jan Verbelen, a Belgian SS officer and police commandant who was tried in absentia, convicted and sentenced to death for war crimes by a Belgian military court in 1947.

Mr. Verbelen, 72, still lives in Vienna. He said Friday in a telephone interview that he had organized a U.S. spy network of 100 Soviet-bloc agents in Vienna after the war.

He denied having committed any of the crimes, including the killing of Jews and the mistreatment of two captured U.S. pilots, for which he was convicted in what he portrayed as a seven-minute trial.

The army records, long classified and still heavily censored, were obtained through a Freedom of Information request by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Stephen S. Trott, an assistant attorney general in the Justice Department's criminal division, wrote last month that a "review" of the case was under way.

It marks the second time that the special investigations office, formed in 1978 to deport Nazi war criminals living illegally in the United States, has been directed to examine a case involving someone outside the country.

Last August, the Justice Department issued a report on its findings that U.S. counterintelligence authorities in West Germany had employed Klaus Barbie, a former Gestapo leader in occupied France, and helped him escape to South America in 1951.

An examination of the Verbelen records obtained from the army suggests that, as with the Barbie case, at least some intelligence officials were ignorant of their agent's true identity. But, because of the substantial material blacked out of the army documents, many aspects remain hidden.

Army files describing Mr. Verbelen's true identity say that he was born April 5, 1911, in Gerent Belgium, and that he served as an officer in both the general SS, or Nazi elite guard, and the SD, the Nazi security service.

Mr. Verbelen said in the interview that, as the Nazis retreated, he fled to Germany and served as chief of police, with the rank of

general, in a Flemish government-in-exile.

Mr. Verbelen's indictment before a military court in Brussels in 1947 charged him with having ordered and taken part in killings and torture and with having attacked a farm where two U.S. pilots were hiding. The court found Mr. Verbelen guilty of 67 charges and condemned him to "death by a bullet."

Mr. Verbelen said in the interview that he was just an officer who was among thousands of Flemish officers unjustly condemned to death in mass postwar trials. He called the allegations involving the fliers "a shameful lie" and said that he never saw a U.S. pilot during the war.

In 1945, according to army records, Mr. Verbelen was hired as a bartender in a U.S. officers' club in Austria. Whether he arrived under his own name is unclear. He said in the interview that he had escaped from Germany with false papers but that he had told the Americans in Austria his true name.

That same year he began to work with what the army records called, without elaboration, "U.S.A. Special Services." That work was said to have ended in 1946. The next sentence in army documents is blacked out but it appears from Mr. Verbelen's own statements that this is when he took on other U.S. intelligence duties.

Any description of Mr. Verbelen's intelligence work for the Americans is blacked out of the army papers made public. But in the telephone interview and in earlier accounts he said that he had organized an Eastern European spy network that succeeded in exposing an attempted 1950 Soviet putsch aimed at undermining Austrian neutrality.

The army records also indicate that he had doctored his history. At first he said he was born Nov. 30, 1914, in Apia, German Samoa, that he attended school in Stuttgart and college in Lowen, Belgium. He said he had been a captain and recruiting officer for a German Army division, had served in SD headquarters, and was a reserve commandant.

When this story was found to be false in 1956, the papers show, Mr. Verbelen told another story that also contained discrepancies and fell short of the full extent of his wartime service, although he acknowledged that he had "worked closely with the SS and SD during the German occupation of Belgium."

The records show that Mr. Verbelen was discharged from U.S. service Dec. 13, 1956, with a payment of 5,000 schillings.

program was also expanded.

Speaking for the more than 350 full-time members of the IHT's worldwide staff, I am pleased to report that your newspaper is closing its books on one of the most successful years in its history, and moving into 1984 confident that we can continue to expand and improve the services we provide to our worldwide family of readers and advertisers.



Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez addressing the IHT's "New Spanish Economic Policies" Conference in Madrid in May.

To all of you we extend our warmest thanks for your interest and loyal support. We continue to welcome your comments and reactions, your questions and suggestions, as we work to make this newspaper an increasingly effective medium for truly global communication.

Respectfully yours,

Lee W. Huebner
Publisher

ARTS / LEISURE

Music by the Zappa-Boulez Duo

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Frank Zappa is on the road alone. He has been here since New Year's Eve without his rock band, road crew, personal manager and bodyguard, which means he has to carry his own money, hail cabs, make his own appointments and call his bank to make sure the musicians are paid.

Last night, Pierre Boulez and his prestigious Ensemble Intercontemporain were scheduled to perform three of Zappa's classical compositions at the Théâtre de la Ville, with the jumpy composer in the audience. The compositions are being recorded today and tomorrow—that is, if Zappa got through to his bank. One record company had proposed unrealistic financial conditions and another sent an unsatisfactory last-minute telex. During a rehearsal break on Friday, Zappa mumbled through his world-famous moustache: "I hate record companies."

He was sitting at a table next to the rehearsal room podium turning score pages, as a serious and concentrated Boulez conducted the run-through. There was only one hour allotted for him, and there would be just one more hour on the afternoon of the performance. Zappa took notes and when the hour was over, he discussed a long list of corrections with Boulez at the lectern, while Boulez took notes.

The music is reminiscent of Stravinsky, Berg or Zappa's early rock Edgar Varèse. "It has melody, chords and strict rhythms," Zappa explained, "mostly old-fashioned stuff, but that's what I want to hear." One of the ensemble's young musicians remarked that he had heard this kind of music before and would prefer to play something closer to Zappa's rock. Zappa remarked that he would prefer to have his music played as written.

Later the same day, in the lobby of his hotel—an extremely expensive hotel few classical composers could afford—Zappa said: "My rock 'n' roll band plays stuff like 10 notes in 3 beats or 9 over 7 all the time, though that seems to be difficult for an orchestra that is not used to that sort of thing. But if you happen to like to write classical music you also have to get used to the fact that it is under-financed, the time allotted for rehearsals is inevitably insufficient and if it's played anywhere near accurately it's a miracle."

At the age of 14, Zappa was living in a "funky, stinky cowboy town" called El Cajon, near San Diego, playing snare drum in the junior high school orchestra. Re-

hearsals were boring, he was always counting rests. Then one day he walked into a record store in neighborhood La Mesa and was "bowed over" by a recording of the store playing a hi-fi demonstration. The Complete Works of Edgar Varèse, Vol. 1, which was "swimming in percussion."

"Two months later I bought a recording of Stravinsky's 'Rite of Spring.' Those were the only two albums I owned. Everything else was R&B singles by people like The Orioles. My friends would come to my house and I'd say, 'Hey, listen to this,' and they'd say, 'You're crazy. Take that off.'"

So the boy who was to become a 1960s rock star with 1980s staying power began to write classical music ("I learned how from a book"). It was performed only after his popular music allowed him to afford such a luxury. His symphonic works have recently been played by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and the London Symphony Orchestra and Boulez says he takes Zappa's compositions very seriously. "I am interested by instrumental styles and disciplines that come from outside the usual 'classical' area," Boulez said.

Zappa's rock is itself "classical," structured, ambitious, heavily orchestrated, with shifting tempos, keys, dynamics and textures played with incredible precision. He frequently conducts his band with a baton, stiff-backed, as though a symphony orchestra ought to be there. Boulez was impressed when he went to hear Zappa's highly toiled rock some years ago. Zappa sent him some scores and this performance resulted.

The three pieces, which total a little more than 20 minutes and should constitute one side of the record are called "Perfect Stranger," "Naval Aviation in Art" and "Dupree's Paradise." "Perfect Stranger" starts with a perfect third on the chimes, a vacuum cleaner salesman ringing a doorbell, and if you have that clue you can hear a hose sucking air in the middle. But it is not an essential clue, Zappa says. "Somebody asked Varèse why he named his pieces things like 'Ionization' and he said 'It serves as a convenient way of cataloging the work.' I mean, 'Til Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks' has already been used, so I have to find some other title, don't I?"

"Somehow I stumbled on an article from an old Life magazine that had paintings done by guys on warships, planes going down and stuff like that. It was headed 'Naval Aviation in Art.' Are we supposed to take this seriously or what? I asked the question mark."

"Dupree's Paradise" is the name

of a bar in Watts "where we used to go for 6 A.M. jam sessions."

On the difference between classical and rock musicians: "I hire the guys in my band myself. I have a psychological profile of them before we get to play anything. And usually you find with rock musicians a strong motivation to be spectacular on stage because after the show they're looking for that groupie at the end of the rainbow. I've got some pretty distressing looking individuals in my band but still they're convinced that if they play good they're going to score. You take that into consideration when you hire the guy. What does it take to get a good performance out of him? If it helps, we'll put a special spotlight on him. The important thing is to get the piece played properly."

"Classical musicians are generally totally bored. It's a constant battle to make people pay attention to what they're doing. They often have no desire to hear the sounds they're making."

The other side of the record will be computer music he is writing on his Synclavier in the studio in his Los Angeles home, where he lives with his wife and four children. "There are also two engineers, two maintenance guys, a secretary and a carpenter generally around the house. I have what I consider one of the best digital recording studios in the world. I've got a new rock record coming out in six weeks. Writing classical music takes a little of my time because I've got a big overhead and it's the least lucrative thing that I do."

"One nice thing about a computer is that you don't have to worry about 9 over 7 coming out right. Everything is always lined up properly. I tell the machine what to do and it does it."

Then why bother to write for real musicians? "Look at it from my point of view. Pierre Boulez, one of the most famous contemporary musicians in the world, asked me to write something for his ensemble which is, like, the primo creamo of the tempo world; am I supposed to say no? Secondly the computer can not tell you the emotional story. It can give you the exact mathematical design, but what's missing is the eyeballs."

It was Friday and Zappa was going to have to move fast or this week's recording session could not be set up to follow the Monday concert. So he excused himself: "I have to go up to my room and call my bank in California. The ultimate indignity for a composer, to have to call his bank so he can get his music played."



Zappa (right, with Boulez): "The primo creamo of the contempo worldo."

Madrid's Fine Arts Come Full Circle

By Nina Damron

New York Times Service

MADRID—A new board of directors of Madrid's Circle of Fine Arts has ambitious plans to modernize and revitalize that venerable institution. It has already helped to arrange a police raid on the gambling room.

Recently, police marched into the palace that houses the Circle of Fine Arts, built in 1910 as a center for the city's cultural life, and into one of the former dining rooms. There, beneath crystal chandeliers and surrounded by marble pillars, they broke up an illegal poker game, confiscating about 30,000 pesetas (about \$200) and taking the names of participating club members and employees.

On the same day, police also entered a small basement room on nearby Marques de Valdeleñas Street. This room, leased by employees of the circle in the name of Friends of Painting, appeared to be less devoted to high art than to high stakes. Police found checks for 500,000 pesetas.

The employees, porters at the Circle of Fine Arts, contended that the checks were to pay for the paintings that adorned the walls. The police, noting that the paintings were by unknown artists, were skeptical. They also said owners of the syndicate were lending money to members at interest rates as high as 10 percent a day.

From 1960 to 1979, when gambling was illegal in Spain, a covert agreement had been worked out with the government in which the police permitted gambling in the society, according to board members.

The Circle of Fine Arts had seen better days. It was founded in 1820 as a meeting place and cultural center. In the 1880s and '90s, it was a hub of cultural activity embracing every major painter living in Madrid, said Maria Gonzalez, an artist who is treasurer of the new board of directors.

There were baths, a swimming pool, a gym. A meeting room downstairs, with windows facing the street, was called the fish bowl, because all the big fish would sit where they could be seen by passers-by. It is being renovated now.

During the Franco era, the cultural life at the circle collapsed. Its one virtue was that it was the last place in Madrid where you could paint a live nude. But management was taken out of the hands of artists and given to political people close to the regime and big

businessmen who used its resources to do favors for friends, such as renting space on long-term leases at conditions very favorable to the tenants.

Last May, all that changed. Hearing that the board of directors wanted to sell the building, Jose Antonio Alonso Gilman, one of the early members of the society and a longtime patron of the arts, decided to act. He went to the mayor and the new Socialist minister of culture, Javier Solana, said Gonzalez, and they worked out a program that allowed the artists to help themselves.

The artists' union had asked the ministry for some space for union meetings. The ministry, in turn, made the union a proposition, said Gonzalez—who like all the new board members, works without pay. "If we helped them save the circle," she said, "we could have an office in the building."

They met at the Café Gijón, where in many of them had congregated as members of the anti-Franco opposition, and they formed a new board of directors, composed mostly of artists, and some lawyers. A new board provided new leadership, new ideas, new programs and new organization, an official at the ministry of culture said.

The circle's workers had been unpaid for five months, and were on strike. With some help from the Ministry of Culture, which paid for the renovations and a vigorous recruitment drive, the new board paid back salaries and some outstanding debts. They invited 3,000 guests to a happening including music, painting and theater, in which 20 young men and women appeared half dressed, adorned mostly in face and body paint. The party succeeded in attracting new members. In the last six months, 800 people have joined the organization.

The new board has organized art exhibitions, including one of contemporary United States art, photographic shows, concerts, lectures, seminars, symposiums, workshops, even an exhibit of old books.

Professors, artists and lecturers have been working without pay. The board is planning to promote new artists, and finance grants and scholarships.

Workers are turning the downstairs bingo room into a small exhibition hall, and renovating the restaurant, which the new board hopes will replace the Café Gijón as an artist's hang-out. The large gambling room is temporarily closed. The board hopes to reopen it as an experimental theater.

U.S. Film 'Pollution' Bores Chinese Scholars

By Judith Michelson

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES—Chen Mei allowed—most reluctantly—that she will never see "Never Say Never Again." She fell asleep in the middle of it in a movie theater here.

Chen found Sean Connery as James Bond agent 007 good-looking, but she said she thought there was "too much violence, too much killing," and she hinted that the movie is indicative of what the Chinese call "spiritual pollution," something the West can keep to itself.

The editor of World Cinema, an academic film magazine in China, Chen and his associate, Cheng Jihua, the executive secretary of the China Film Association, have just finished teaching an 11-week graduate course at University of California, Los Angeles titled "Chinese Film: History and Aesthetics." It was the first time that a Chinese film scholar has ever taught outside the country, she said.

Chen speaks fluent English, having first learned it in the United States as a fourth-grader in Berkeley, California, in 1948. She kept up her reading in English after her family returned to China following the Communist victory in 1949. "I've read everything from 'Knights of the Round Table' to 'The World According to Garp.'"

She said that Cheng—who speaks no English—is "the film historian in China." They brought with them 30 feature films and videotapes spanning a 50-year period of Chinese filmmaking, including "Rickshaw Boy" and "My Memories of Old Peking," which has been entered in the Oscar competition. During the weekly four-hour sessions, Cheng lectured for 20 minutes, then Chen translated and ran the class discussions.

During a recent interview, Chen did most of the talking, stopping only occasionally to translate her partner's answers. She said that movies are a popular art form in China, with about 120 made each year. "About a third are really very good."

The subjects of Chinese films, Chen said, are broad-based. "Our history is 5,000 years old and our country is huge, and something of all of this will be reflected. Our movies are about children, about families, about neighborhoods. We are not interested in doing 'Star Wars' or 'E.T.'"

Chen and Cheng attend regular screenings of U.S. films at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing. Cheng said that of all the recent American films he has seen, he most enjoyed "On Golden Pond." Chen agreed. She was particularly touched, she said, by the relationship between Henry Fonda and the young boy Billy. "In China now we have differences between the generations."

Before 1976 even film experts saw foreign films "off and on, not very regularly." For the general Chinese public in the decades between 1949 and 1976, "The Chinese were on their own track," Chen said.

The Chinese do remember the movies of the 1930s and '40s, Chen said. She talked in loving detail about a 1940 movie called "Waterloo Bridge" starring Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. And she said that Charlie Chaplin, whose movies were not shown during those decades, is a particular favorite.

Only a few American movies have been shown in China since the end of the Cultural Revolution—an odd mixture, including Alfred Hitchcock's "Rebecca" (1940), based on the Daphne du Maurier novel about a Cornish landowner and his naive second wife; Hitchcock's "Spellbound" (1945), and "Nightmare in Badham County" (1976), a made-for-TV movie horror story about two college women driving cross-country (one is attacked by a small-town sheriff and both are beaten).

In 1981 there was a special American film festival with five features: "Shogun," "The Black Stallion," "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner," "Singin' in the Rain" and "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Asked why there were not more American movies in China, Chen blamed U.S. film studios for charging too high a price. China prefers to be charged a flat fee; the studios want their fee to be based on admissions, she said. She added that the movies wouldn't sell in the Chinese countryside, since the peasants are not "prepared. It's too alien, too outside of the way of their lives."

It was Chen's first trip back to the United States in 32 years. She said she was surprised by the caliber of her 16 students. "We call them 'our children.' They were very intelligent, they worked very hard, there was no snickering, no whispering. It was a very rewarding experience."

NYSE Most Actives										
Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open	
AT&T	25.12	24.88	25.00	24.90	-0.10	1,200,000	IBM	115.00	114.50	-0.50
IBM	115.00	114.50	114.50	114.00	-0.50	800,000	GE	35.00	34.50	-0.50
GE	35.00	34.50	34.50	34.00	-0.50	600,000	Merck	45.00	44.50	-0.50
Merck	45.00	44.50	44.50	44.00	-0.50	400,000	Amgen	35.00	34.50	-0.50
Amgen	35.00	34.50	34.50	34.00	-0.50	300,000	Boehringer	25.00	24.50	-0.50
Boehringer	25.00	24.50	24.50	24.00	-0.50	200,000	Novartis	15.00	14.50	-0.50
Novartis	15.00	14.50	14.50	14.00	-0.50	100,000	Roche	10.00	9.50	-0.50
Roche	10.00	9.50	9.50	9.00	-0.50	50,000	Schering	5.00	4.50	-0.50
Schering	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	-0.50	20,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
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Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0.50	10,000	SmithKline	2.00	1.50	-0.50
SmithKline	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	-0.50	5,000	Wellcome	1.00	0.50	-0.50
Wellcome	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	-0.50	2,000	Glaxo	3.00	2.50	-0.50
Glaxo	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	-0					

(Continued from Page 6)

M										
77%	2	VHRT				134	25	2%	79%	2
76%	2	HITB	1.70	49	14	26	25	2%	78%	2
75%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	77%	2
74%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	76%	2
73%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	75%	2
72%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	74%	2
71%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	73%	2
70%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	72%	2
69%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	71%	2
68%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	70%	2
67%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	69%	2
66%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	68%	2
65%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	67%	2
64%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	66%	2
63%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	65%	2
62%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	64%	2
61%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	63%	2
60%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	62%	2
59%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	61%	2
58%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	60%	2
57%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	59%	2
56%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	58%	2
55%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	57%	2
54%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	56%	2
53%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	55%	2
52%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	54%	2
51%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	53%	2
50%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	52%	2
49%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	51%	2
48%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	50%	2
47%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	49%	2
46%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	48%	2
45%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	47%	2
44%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	46%	2
43%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	45%	2
42%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	44%	2
41%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	43%	2
40%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	42%	2
39%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	41%	2
38%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	40%	2
37%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	39%	2
36%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	38%	2
35%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	37%	2
34%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	36%	2
33%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	35%	2
32%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	34%	2
31%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	33%	2
30%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	32%	2
29%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	31%	2
28%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	30%	2
27%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	29%	2
26%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	28%	2
25%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	27%	2
24%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	26%	2
23%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	25%	2
22%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	24%	2
21%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	23%	2
20%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	22%	2
19%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	21%	2
18%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	20%	2
17%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	19%	2
16%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	18%	2
15%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	17%	2
14%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	16%	2
13%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	15%	2
12%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	14%	2
11%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	13%	2
10%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	12%	2
9%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	11%	2
8%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	10%	2
7%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	9%	2
6%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	8%	2
5%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	7%	2
4%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	6%	2
3%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	5%	2
2%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	4%	2
1%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	3%	2
0%	2	HITB	1.40	49	14	26	25	2%	2%	2

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

95-96	1-19	99.39	99.20	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
96-97	18 1/2	99.39	99.20	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
97-98	18 1/2	99.39	99.20	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
98-99	18 1/2	99.39	99.20	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
99-01	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
01-02	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
02-03	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
03-04	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
04-05	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
05-06	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
06-07	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
07-08	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
08-09	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
09-10	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
10-11	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
11-12	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
12-13	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
13-14	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
14-15	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
15-16	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
16-17	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
17-18	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
18-19	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
19-20	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
20-21	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
21-22	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
22-23	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
23-24	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
24-25	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
25-26	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
26-27	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
27-28	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
28-29	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
29-30	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
30-31	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
31-32	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
32-33	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
33-34	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
34-35	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
35-36	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
36-37	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
37-38	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
38-39	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
39-40	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
40-41	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
41-42	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
42-43	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
43-44	3-23	100.25	100%	Scand. Fin. Serv. 5-7	19%
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86-87	3-23				

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Christopher Y.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Germany Says Industrial Output Showed Rise of 1.4% in November

BONN (Reuters) — West German industrial production, according to seasonally adjusted provisional figures, rose 1.4 percent in November, showing no change in October from September, the Economics Ministry said Monday.

It originally had said October production fell 0.2 percent. The ministry said the production index, base 1980, rose to a provisional 97.5 in November last year from 96.2 in October, unchanged from September.

October and November taken together showed an overall production increase of 1.6 percent from August and September, with a 2.4 percent rise in new materials and producer-goods sectors. Output of capital goods rose 1.1 percent, while the increase in consumer goods was 0.5 percent.

Compared with the like two months in 1982, overall production in October and November rose 4.4 percent.

Sumitomo Unit to Bottle Schweppes

LONDON (IHT) — Cadbury Schweppes PLC said Monday that Asahi Breweries Ltd. has agreed to bottle and distribute Schweppes soft drinks in Japan.

Asahi, part of the Sumitomo Group, is Japan's third-largest brewer and is seeking to expand its soft-drinks business, which now accounts for about 30 percent of sales. The British company said the venture is likely to produce sales of about £50 million (\$70 million) a year within five years.

The venture is Cadbury's second attempt to crack Japan's soft-drinks market, the world's fifth-largest. An earlier franchise accord with a member of the Toei trading group was ended four years ago after achieving what Cadbury officials described as "negligible" sales.

Recording Restrictions Dropped in EC

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — European performing right societies, which grant permission on behalf of copyright owners to make and market sound recordings on payment of a royalty, have agreed to abandon geographical restrictions on exports within the Common Market, the European Commission said Monday.

Under the threat of legal action by the commission, the West German society, GEMA, dropped earlier objections to allowing distributors to export sound recordings to their branches in other community states unless extra fees were paid.

The commission said the societies now agreed that sound recordings that are lawfully manufactured in a member state, made with the copyright owner's permission and marketable in that state may be sold without restriction in the community.

Ford to Import Autos From Mexico

DETROIT (Reuters) — Ford Motor Co. said Monday that its Mexican subsidiary will announce a major investment by the company to build Japanese-designed small cars in Mexico for export to the United States.

Sources said the investment will approach \$500 million and be announced Tuesday by Ford Motor Co. SA of Mexico and by Trade Minister Hector Hernandez. The car is a subcompact designed by Toyota of Japan, of which Ford is a 25-percent owner.

Tokyo Stocks Set Another Record

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Amid predictions that prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange are headed still higher, the Nikkei-Dow Jones index rose Monday above 10,000 for the first time, with the index gaining more than 71 points to close at 10,053.81.

In recent weeks, the widely followed index of 225 stocks has jumped to another record almost every trading session as forecasts for Japan's economic growth this year have been revised upward. Moreover, several surveys lately have concluded that corporate earnings will rise sharply in 1984.

In the fiscal year beginning in April, brokerage houses are expecting corporate profits to increase 25 to 40 percent from the previous year.

"Investors are looking ahead, and they like what they see," one Japanese broker said. "The market should definitely go higher."

Takeshi Tanikawa, a market analyst for Daiwa Securities Co., not-

ed that it was "quite reasonable" to expect the index to approach or exceed 12,000 this year. Such optimism is widely shared among market watchers here.

The robust pickup in the operating profits of Japanese companies foreseen in the coming fiscal year would be the result of the economic recovery last year becoming stronger and more broad-based, analysts say. Growth in 1983 was provided mainly by exports, which rose sharply, thanks to the strong U.S. recovery. In the year ending next March, private economists expect that growth will be 3.5 percent, slightly higher than the government's projection of 3.4 percent.

For the coming fiscal year, economists' growth predictions range from 3.8 to 4.7 percent.

Already, the Japanese recovery is showing signs of spreading out, with domestic demand starting to strengthen.

Accordingly, the markets for such basic industrial materials as

chemicals, steel and synthetic fiber are improving. Capital investment and consumer spending, too, are picking up. At current levels, Japanese stocks are not cheap. The price-earnings ratio of major issues on the Tokyo exchange is about 23, or nearly twice the level on the New York Stock Exchange. Analysts say this may deter foreign investors from driving the prices much higher of well-known international blue-chip issues, which include Matsushita Electric, Fujitsu, and Hitachi.

However, the analysts say, foreign investors have become more sophisticated in recent years, shifting their interest to Japanese issues other than a handful of internationally recognized names. Foreign investors were net purchasers of Japanese stocks by a margin of almost \$3 billion in 1983. This year, they should buy more Japanese issues than they sell by the same amount, said Hisamichi Sawa, a director of Prudential Bache Securities in Tokyo.

2 Likely to Head New GM Groups

By John Holusha

New York Times Service

DETROIT — Robert C. Stempel, general manager of the Chevrolet division, and Lloyd E. Reuss, general manager of the Buick division, seem likely to head two new groups that would result from a proposed reorganization of General Motors Corp., according to people in the auto industry.

Sources in the industry predicted that the GM board would approve the plan, which would consolidate the company's automotive manufacturing and marketing operations, at a meeting in New York on Monday.

General Motors, the sources said, plans to realign its five automobile divisions, Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac, and its Fisher body and assembly divisions into two groups,

with one concentrating on large cars and the other on smaller cars. The auto divisions will continue to exist, they said, but will become primarily sales and marketing organizations, with designing, engineering and manufacturing concentrated in the two consolidated groups.

Mr. Stempel, 50, is said to be likely to head the small-car group, while Mr. Reuss, 47, would take charge of the large-car group.

If the change is approved, the images of the car divisions would be more sharply defined. Chevrolet and Pontiac would gradually eliminate all their car models that are larger than the current "A" body intermediate, which is sold as the Chevrolet Celebrity and Pontiac 6000. Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac would sell nothing smaller than the "A" body. The realignment of the models might take as

long as five years, according to the industry sources.

At present Chevrolet and Pontiac sell cars almost as big as the largest Oldsmobile and Buick models, while all five divisions have models based on the subcompact "J" body.

Mr. Stempel was the manager of the Pontiac division from November 1978 until August 1980, when he was sent to West Germany to manage GM's Opel subsidiary. He returned to the United States in February 1982 to manage the Chevrolet division.

Mr. Reuss, like Mr. Stempel, is a former chief engineer at Chevrolet. He became manager of Buick in 1980 and is credited with developing the "Buick City" concept under which the plant at Flint, Michigan, will be integrated into one manufacturing complex, similar to those used by Japanese auto companies.

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French Arms Firms Press for Sales

(Continued from Page 7)
foresee a slowdown there of [such] purchases from now on," said Mr. Carpentier.

Meanwhile, France has been establishing with several allies, notably West Germany and Britain, several multibillion-dollar projects designed to meet European military needs in the 1990s. The projects include joint construction of a new fighter plane to replace France's Mirage fighters, West Germany's F-4 Phantom and Britain's Jaguar, as well as a new French-German combat helicopter.

Spain and Italy also plan to participate in building and exporting the fighter plane, whose basic characteristics were agreed upon last month by the chiefs of staff of the five nations' air forces. Current plans call for building 800 of the twin-engine, highly maneuverable planes for the five air forces, and assuming that governments approve, at least an additional 300 for export.

Military and industry sources said several major contracts are under discussion in the Middle East and in Greece.

Mr. Carpentier of Thomson described Greece as "the hottest market right now." In many cases, France and its allies emphasize what Mr. Carpentier described as the "European solution" to fulfilling future arms needs.

For over a year, the French have been arguing that Greece should buy the Mirage 2000 for reasons of cost, performance and European unity. They also have indicated that if Greece buys the Mirage, its

fledgling Hellenic Aerospace Industry will be asked to help build an export model of the new fighter.

"We are all looking to the future in Greece," said an official of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, West Germany's largest aerospace company. Messerschmitt is a key participant in Panavia, a German-British-Italian consortium, and in the fighter project.

The planned helicopter to be built by MBB and Aerospatiale will be designed for export markets. According to Aviation Week magazine, it also will lead to "follow-on military and civilian" models.

France and West Germany each are expected to order about 200 of the helicopters, known as the PAH-2, which will be built for an estimated total of 30 billion francs.

French military planners said they also plan to buy for the new helicopters a new-generation armor-piercing missile being developed by another European consortium known as Euromissile, grouping Messerschmitt and Aerospatiale. British Aerospace also plans to take part in the missile project.

Although such European projects appear attractive for the long term, many French executives and government officials in recent interviews emphasized more immediate concerns.

Asked by an employee whether the new helicopter would revive slumping sales in the helicopter division, Mr. Martre said the project would provide immediate work in the area of preliminary planning. "But to survive, the division must

sell products in its existing line," he said.

Given the fact that helicopter sales worldwide are stagnating or falling, that task will not be easy.

While France sees the United States as its main competitor, additional competition is coming from smaller arms exporters, notably Israel, Spain and Brazil.

"The key is having the superior technology and being able to sell it," the Matra official said, noting that military orders at the end of 1983 were about 10 percent below the record 4 billion francs of a year earlier.

The U.S. Navy is testing for possible purchase a sophisticated French navigational device designed to avoid collisions on aircraft carriers.

But one of the largest U.S. orders in recent history, worth an estimated \$1 billion, is expected to be placed with the French-German Euromissile group. It stemmed from an agreement signed last month by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and his West German counterpart, Manfred Wörner. It provides for the sale of the Roland surface-to-air missiles made by Euromissile for deployment at 15 U.S. and West German air force bases.

"We expect the contracts to be signed shortly and we are very close on smaller contracts for the Roland in two other NATO countries," said Michel Thévoz, the French marketing manager for the project. "We will split the contract with our German partners, of course, but it will certainly help the French order book in 1984," he said.

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Non Banks	1983	1982	1981	1980
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3. Citibank	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.3
4. Citibank	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.3
5. Citibank	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.3
6. Citibank	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.3
7. Citibank	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.3
8. Citibank	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.3
9. Citibank	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.3
10. Citibank	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.3

Industrial Nations Make Strong Output Recovery

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The non-communist industrial countries made a strong recovery in industrial production in the third quarter of 1983, continuing an upturn begun in the first quarter, the International Monetary Fund said Monday.

The index of industrial production, rose 2.9 percent in the third quarter, an IMF spokesman said. It was the third consecutive quarter of increase.

The index in the third quarter was 5.2 percent above its level in the like period of 1982, according to figures compiled by the IMF. It stood at 100.6, above 100 for the first time in two years and matching the record annual level in 1979.

The third quarter rise in the index was led by a 5.1 percent increase in U.S. industrial output.

Italy registered a 4.3 percent increase, followed by Canada with 4.1 percent and Japan with 2.9 percent. Marginal rises were recorded by France, Australia and Britain. The Netherlands had a fall in the third quarter of 1.3 percent.

Compared with the third quarter of 1982, the IMF said, the sharpest rises in output were recorded by the United States with 9.9 percent, Canada with 9.1 percent, and Norway with 8 percent.

In a report on trade, the fund said that trade of the industrial countries declined sharply in the third quarter of 1983, with sizable contractions in export earnings and import expenditures.

Harrods Expects A Sales Record

The Associated Press

LONDON — Despite a car-bomb explosion that killed six people Dec. 17, Harrods is expected to become the first individual department store in Britain to post annual sales of more than £200 million (£280 million), store executives say.

Alek Craddock, Harrods chairman and managing director, said Sunday that sales for this fiscal year, which ends Jan. 28, passed the £200-million level Saturday. Sales for the year ending in January 1983 reached £190 million, which at the time was a national record.

The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the explosion, which also injured 94 persons.

Murdoch Focuses on Warner Film Operation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — Rupert Murdoch said Monday that if he does wage a proxy battle for control of Warner Communications Inc. it will be to preserve the value of Warner's movie operations.

The Australian publisher spoke to the bankers during presentation of an 8-to-10-year bond issue of 100 million Swiss francs (\$44.7 million) that is to be launched this week under terms yet to be announced.

He said the bond issue by one of his subsidiaries, News Corp. Netherlands Antilles NV, is not connected with his bid for control of Warner.

Mr. Murdoch's companies already own 7 percent of Warner's 65.4 million common shares outstanding.

The companies had initially described the purchases as only an investment, but last week Mr. Murdoch signaled that he would not be a passive investor in Warner.

He first told the U.S. Justice Department that he might increase his stake in Warner to 49.9 percent, and then he told the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that he might stage a proxy fight for control of the New York-based entertainment and consumer-electronics company.

Mr. Murdoch also filed suit to block a plan by Warner and Chris-Craft Industries Inc. that would give Chris-Craft a 19-percent interest in Warner, a proposal widely viewed as Warner's bid to prevent a takeover.

And Mr. Murdoch asked the U.S. Federal Communications Commission to block the Warner-Chris-Craft agreement because, he

alleged, it would violate U.S. regulations governing cross-ownership of television stations and cable television systems in the same area.

Warner said it is in full compliance with FCC regulations.

Industry analysts disagree about whether Mr. Murdoch could acquire full control of Warner, or if a proxy fight was successful, whether he would then move to break up the company. But most believe that he is very interested in Warner's movie operations, Warner Bros., and its film library.

Speaking to Geneva bankers, he said that "the extravagance and the mistakes of the corporate management could in fact endanger that very great asset."

He said News Corp., one of his publishing companies, originally bought its 7-percent interest in Warner "simply as an investment" because it was decided that a stake

in a large movie studio would be useful in building News Corp. into "a great media company of world significance."

Mr. Murdoch also said he considers Warner's movie business itself to be well-managed.

He said News Corp. could take an immediate profit of \$25 million to \$30 million if it were to sell its Warner stock, based on the increase in the stock's price since News Corp. bought its shares. But, he added, "we aren't inclined to do that."

Mr. Murdoch also said News Corp.'s profits were running "well ahead of last year" and that he expects the company to take in about \$1.3 billion in gross revenues from media activities during the financial year ending next June. He said the company earned \$76.1 million last year.

(A.P. Reuters)

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld. %	P/E	52 Wk. High Low	Chg.	Yld. %	P/E
12.10	1000	1.00	7.1	11	12.10	1.00	7.1	11
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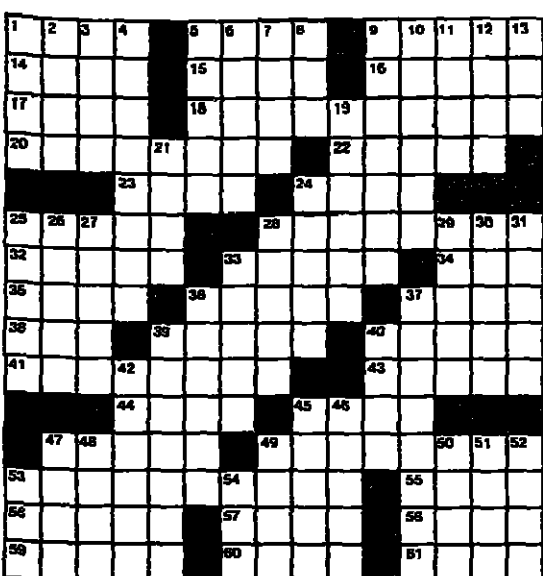
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12.10	1000	1.00	7.1	11	12.10	1.00	7.1	11
12.10	1000	1.00	7.1	11	12.10	1.00	7.1	11



ACROSS

1 Commanded
5 Haleakala's
output
8 — decision,
bout outcome
14 Came to rest
15 "— the Mood
for Love"
16 Dryad, Muse
or Nereid
17 Cleanse
18 Willfully
destroyed
20 Activate
22 Praying device
23 Central point
24 Swift current
of water
25 Tipping, to a
Hindu
28 Thrilling
moment at
Belmont
32 Rare violin
33 Tackles
Theismann
34 Cribbage card
35 Like swamps
36 Winter jacket
37 Hair style
38 Ace
39 Heckles
40 "The Corn
is —"
41 In a sad way
43 "— to bed
44 Order having
teeth
45 A Yugoslav

DOWN

1 Large bundle
of hay
2 Ark or King
3 Greg Louganis
feat.
4 Infinite time
5 Grayish-blue
6 Astound
7 Climber at
Harvard
8 Tee —
crumpets
9 Chooses
10 Type of hedge
11 Beidle
12 Journey for
Tuscan
13 Bunchy clump
19 Neighbor of
Siberia
21 Much of
Mongolia
24 Barkeep's ice
25 Greek isle
26 Kind of acid
27 Certain
Moslem
household
28 Hootenanny
29 Constitute
30 Edible
mushroom
31 "— and
Ivory," 1982 hit
song
33 Jibs, mizzens,
etc.
36 Noted
Australian
statesman:
1915-85
37 Yemoris or
Saudis
38 "My Heart
to Daddy"
40 Microbe
42 Sea or gait
near 19 Down
45 Commemo-
rative slab
46 Devoured
47 Facial
48 Ex-Secretary
of State
49 Do some
ushering
50 Orderly
51 Writer
Bontemps
52 Taradiddle
53 Scribe
54 "—
Pinafore"

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"HELLO, OPERATOR... HAVE YA GOT SOMEBODY THERE WHO CAN READ ME TO SLEEP?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MAORA
ERQUE
RABENI
RATTEP

Print answer here: _____

Never know what she's going to serve

HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE "PET MENU" REVISED?

Now arrange the coded letters to form the complete answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Answer: When Junior seemed to be spending too much time reading comic books, this is what Dad finally said: "TENNIS, SON!"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	14	57	11	52	61
Belgium	14	43	11	52	61
Amsterdam	14	43	11	52	61
Berlin	14	43	11	52	61
Brussels	14	43	11	52	61
London	14	43	11	52	61
Paris	14	43	11	52	61
Rome	14	43	11	52	61
Stockholm	14	43	11	52	61
Vienna	14	43	11	52	61
Zurich	14	43	11	52	61
Amsterdam	14	43	11	52	61
Berlin	14	43	11	52	61
Brussels	14	43	11	52	61
London	14	43	11	52	61
Paris	14	43	11	52	61
Rome	14	43	11	52	61
Stockholm	14	43	11	52	61
Vienna	14	43	11	52	61
Zurich	14	43	11	52	61

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — Channel: Mostly cloudy, FRANKFURT: Fair and cloudy with showers later. TUESDAY: Partly cloudy with showers. WEDNESDAY: Partly cloudy with showers. THURSDAY: Partly cloudy with showers. FRIDAY: Partly cloudy with showers. SATURDAY: Partly cloudy with showers. SUNDAY: Partly cloudy with showers.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BETTY BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



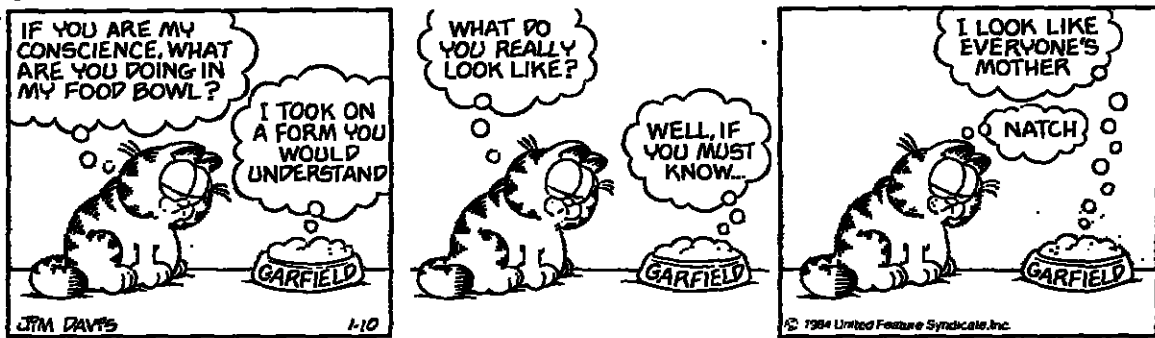
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE BALLAD OF TYPHOID MARY

By J.F. Federspiel. Translated by Joel Agee. 150 pp. \$12.95.
Dutton, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

FOR Thomas Mann it was tuberculosis and for Albert Camus it was bubonic plague. To evoke an image of spiritual rot, they used a real disease and wrote, respectively, "The Magic Mountain" and "The Plague." Now a Swiss writer, J.F. Federspiel, has constructed an icy fable around another epidemic. "The Ballad of Typhoid Mary" is a penitential vision of Western prosperity as the incubating phase of mortal illness.

The story builds around history. The wave of immigration between the Civil War and the end of the 19th century was a foundation of the United States' wealth. The classic picture is of impoverished masses arriving in wretched conditions, and, in a generation or two, sharing in the wealth they helped to create.

There were, of course, inconveniences. The immigrant slums were hellholes, never eliminated but simply passed on to successive waves of the underclass, and the initiation ordeal threatened to consume the membership. For Federspiel, it already has. The immigrant slums, crowded and festering, brought disease as well as hopes. Hence, health stations, quarantine and delousing powder. The precautions were not foolproof. There were periodic scares about epidemics.

"Ballad," written sparsely and elliptically, builds around one such "Typhoid Mary." It is told second- and third-hand; each of these filters contributes to create distance and infuse a deliberate banality with a quality of legend. The narrator is Howard Raget, a middle-aged pediatrician living comfortably on the Upper West Side in Manhattan, but mortally ill. To accompany, and perhaps elucidate his impending death, he writes a narration based on the journals of his grandfather, also a physician, who was one of two doctors who traced and eventually discovered the protagonist.

She emerges as a 13-year-old Swiss girl arriving in the United States in 1868 aboard a

typhoid-ridden immigrant ship. Both her parents died on board; she was taken into the protection of the ship's cook, who taught her his trade and initiated her sexually. For the rest of her life she uses his name, calling herself Mary Mallon.

One of the health-station doctors, moved by sympathy and lust, gets her past quarantine and takes her home. She is not ill; she never will be ill, in fact, until she dies of a stroke. She is, however, a perpetual typhoid carrier. Her doctor-protector sickens and dies, and she moves on, working first as a helper in neighborhood shops, then as an assistant to the chef in a fashionable hotel, then as a cook in a succession of wealthy households.

Wherever she goes, some people of the establishment or household fall ill and die. Not everyone is close to succumb. For years she lives on and off with a small-time criminal whom she loves passionately; but he, through impotence or some more mysterious withdrawal, will not make love to her.

Mary is beautiful, strongly sexed and willed, capable of ferocity and fierce attachments. Does she know what she is? What does she feel? It is a question that obsesses the narrator, and one he cannot fully answer. "What I imagine is this: nothing but a huge indifference," he writes. "The indifference that attacks us all occasionally and that is now breaking in upon us as the latest and probably final spiritual plague."

Mary is more than an unsettling spiritual plague. She is the dark side of the Gilded Age, the hidden bill for a decade-long orgy of accumulation and spending, the crack in the edifice. She arrives in wealthy household after household as a symbol of the good life: a splendid cook devoted to feeding her patrons well. But affluence is a dream that becomes a nightmare and prosperity is poisonous.

It is a laconic work, put together with great skill. Our disquiet mounts; something is winking us higher, and we cannot see what it is. There is a bleakness to the writing, and the arbitrary quality of any parable. This is a chilly work, perhaps too much so to be quite real. But it is a chill we catch.

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

TONY MILES, a British Grandmaster, won the 1983 BBC Master Game Tournament in Bath, England, by defeating the world champion, Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union, in the final.

This competition included two double-round qualifying tournaments. Karpov won the "A" group with a 5-1 score, followed by Walter Browne of the United States, 3-3, Murray Chandler of Britain, 2½-3½, and Ian Rogers of Australia, 1½-4½.

Miles won the "B" group with a 4-2 score, followed by Stefan Kindermann of West Germany, 3-3, and Vladimir Hort of Czechoslovakia and Guillermo Garcia of Cuba, both with 2½-3½.

The one qualifier from each group met the other in a single final game to determine the winner. This game, as well as the qualifying games, was played with the faster than usual time limit of 40 moves in two hours. The usual limit is two and a half hours. After move 40 was reached, each player was given one hour for the remaining moves, however many there might be.

Miles shrewdly chose the Caro-Kann variation with 4... N-B3; 5 N-N4, N-P4 because it favors his violent tactical style.

Karpov soon let himself be inveigled into the sharp 9 P-QN4, which prevented any... P-B4 and prepared a

pawn storm in the event Black were to castle on the queenside. However, the slight unsteadiness in the white position prompted Miles to lash out at once with 9... P-K4?

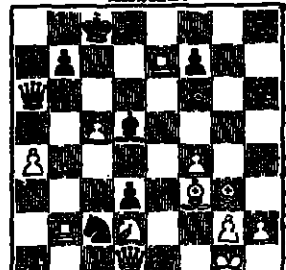
The pawn sacrifice could not well be accepted because 10 P-K7?; P-K7; B-N2; 12 N-N4, B-P4; 13 B-Q2, Q-Q5; 14 R-B1, B-P1; 15 N-B6, K-K2; 16 N-R5, K-R1 is powerful for Black. After 10 B-N3, Miles defiantly played 10... 0-0-0.

The transaction with 14 R-B1, P-K7; 15 P-QB4, B-K3 yielded Black a passed QP and the K4 square for his knight, while White got a menacing mobile queenside pawn majority to use for attack. This kind of two-edged position is not what Karpov usually wants, but Miles felt very much at home.

Miles could not play 17... N-N7? because of 18 R-B1, N-P4; 19 R-P, N-B5; 20 B-N4ch. After 17... P-Q6, Karpov could not grab a pawn with 18 B-N7, P-K7; 19 R-P? because of... B-N2.

While Karpov achieved a breakthrough with 22 P-N5, P-K7; 23 R-P, he did not have sufficient control of the position to master Black's active piece play, as can be told from 23... N-R6; 24 R-N2, N-B7.

After 39... N-N4, Karpov, a rook and a knight down, overstepped the time limit and was forfeited.



Position after 26 R-K7

B3: 29 R/KNP, BxPch: 30 K-R1, B-N3; 31 R/7xR, P-K7; 32 B-B2.

Probably 32 BxP would have given Karpov better chances than 32 Q-N7, but he was in desperate time pressure, by now.

Once Miles started his attack with 33... N-K6, the fight was over. On 36... N-B3, the recapture with 37 K-N7? permits 37... R-K7ch; 38 K-N3, QxPmate.

After 39... N-N4, Karpov, a rook and a knight down, overstepped the time limit and was forfeited.

After 39... N-N4, Karpov, a rook and a knight down, overstepped the time limit and was forfeited.

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Change
3072 Alcan	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
3073 Alcan	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
3074 Alcan	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
3075 Alcan	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
3076 Alcan	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
3077 Alcan	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
3078 Alcan	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
3079 Alcan	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
3080 Alcan	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4

Amsterdam

Class Prev.

ABN	Class	Prev.
ABN	Class	Prev.
ABN	Class	Prev.
ABN	Class	Prev.
ABN	Class	Prev.
ABN	Class	Prev.
ABN	Class	Prev.
ABN	Class	Prev.
ABN	Class	Prev.
ABN	Class	Prev.
ABN	Class	Prev.

Other Markets

Closing Prices in local currencies

London	Class	Prev.
AA	Class	Prev.
AA	Class	Prev.
AA	Class	Prev.
AA	Class	Prev.
AA	Class	Prev.
AA	Class	Prev.
AA	Class	Prev.
AA	Class	Prev.
AA	Class	Prev.
AA	Class	Prev.

Tokyo

All yen prices; Yen: 100 = 1 dollar

Alcan	Class	Prev.
Alcan	Class	Prev.
Alcan	Class	Prev.
Alcan	Class	Prev.
Alcan	Class	Prev.
Alcan	Class	Prev.
Alcan	Class	Prev.
Alcan	Class	Prev.
Alcan	Class	Prev.
Alcan	Class	Prev.

Stockholm

All Swedish prices; Krona: 100 = 1 dollar

Alcan	Class	Prev.
Alcan	Class	Prev.
Alcan	Class	Prev.
Alcan	Class	Prev.
Alcan	Class	Prev.
Alcan	Class	Prev.
Alcan	Class	Prev.
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Venture Capital: 1000-10000
Real Estate: 1000-10000
Art Collection: 1000-10000
Cryptocurrency: 1000-10000
Blockchain: 1000-10000
NFTs: 1000-10000
Digital Assets: 1000-10000
Digital Currencies: 1000-10000
Digital Securities: 1000-10000
Digital Derivatives: 1000-10000
Digital Options: 1000-10000
Digital Futures: 1000-10000
Digital Commodity: 1000-10000
Digital Hedge: 1000-10000
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